THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BINGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. B. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....5 Cts.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cts.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

The Latest News.

The special income tax of five per cent. is to be collected from persons in the Government employ the same as other collections are made and not withheld from salaries.

Picket and artillery firing has been kept up briskly in the Army of the Potomac, since Saturday.

Lee says he is going to give the Yankees fourteen days to get away from his front.

There is a great demand for rations, not extra but regular, in the rebel army.

Grant has prohibited Sutlers and Purveyors from selling liquors in the army.

Returns from 275 cities, towns and plantations, in Maine, give a total vote of over 55,000 and a majority for Gov. Coney of 15,162. All the returns are not in yet.

The New York Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated Horatio Seymour for Governor, David R. Floyd Jones for Lieutenant Governor, James Lord for Canal Commissioner, and David R. McNeil for Inspector of State Prisons, and passed resolutions endorsing the nomination of George B. McClellan for President, and George H. Pendleton for Vice-President of the United States, and pledging to them the electoral vote of the State of New York.

The decision of Commissioner Lewis, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in reference to the manufacturers of books, will be found in our telegraphic columns.

The evidences at the front are that both armies are preparing for the great struggle. The indications are numerous that it must come soon.

Gov. Bonham of South Carolina has called for all persons in that State between the ages of 16 years and 60 to come out and bear arms. This is getting into the last ditch.

Secretary Fessenden denies that he has ordered all Southern cotton to be shipped to New York.

General Torbett has been made brevet Major General for gallant conduct in the field.

Gold yesterday opened at 222, went down to 221, and rose to 223, where it remained steady.

An order has been issued at Wilmington, N. C., prohibiting persons going down the river or visiting the forts.

The terms for the winter session of the Columbia Young Ladies' College, in South Carolina, are announced at $1,000; music and other luxuries, $80 extra. "Eddieashun 'mounts to summat down thar."

The Charleston *Mercury* promises Northern repudiation, and says it is inevitable.

Governor Watts, of Alabama, and Governor Brown, of Georgia, have ordered aliens to report for duty or to leave. Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, is urged to do the same thing.

The rebel quartermaster Owen cries aloud for corn in North Carolina. He says the horses are dying daily for the want of corn. That won't leave them much for themselves.

The Petersburg *Express* has just ascertained that General Grant has been receiving reinforcements.

There is great suffering among the poor in Richmond, and this too while their oppressors Jeff Davis, Gen. McClellan, Gov. Seymour, Vallandigham, Cox, Belmont and others, are living in luxury.

The Richmond *Sentinel* again reminds its readers that Separation and Independence is to be the end of the war. We shall understand it by-and-by.

Three free negroes convicted of theft at Richmond were ordered to be sold into slavery on Monday last. The next thing to steal will be their liberty.

A new rebel department has been organized, called "Southern Kentucky," and all persons in that district between the ages of 17 and 45 years are informed that their services are needed.

The latest rebel account from Mobile is that the Yankees are changing their base from Cedar Point to Navy Cove.

The rebel soldiers rather expected that we were to have another rebellion to put down when the Chicago Convention met, but since that gas-bag collapsed they begin to observe that we are still pegging away at the same old rebellion.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has discovered that McClellan has no powerful hold of his own over the nation, and that his name is not associated with any great triumph. That is true but not new.

The Ninth Army Corps has not been broken up. Its first division has been merged into its second and third divisions, hence the erroneous impression about the Corps being broken up.

Gen. Hooker is to be in Washington next Monday, and will soon have an important command.

The report of the Court of Inquiry on the Petersburg mine explosion disaster is said to be in the hands of the President.

The statement of the public debt is to appear only monthly hereafter, instead of weekly.

The meeting of the Union men held in Allegheny city last evening was a grand out-pouring of the people, over two thousand being in attendance, and the addresses were those delivered by J. M. Cooper, Esq., Hon. Thomas Williams, Hon. T. J. Bigham, and Thomas M. Marshal, Esq. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire evening.

A Union meeting was held in the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, on Thursday night, at which Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Thomas Marshall, Mr. Scibenick, and Wm. C. Moreland made addresses. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

Hon. A. C. Hills, formerly of the New York *Evening Post*, arrived in New York yesterday.

The order for the consolidation of colored troops in the Gulf Department has been rescinded by General Canby.

General Ullman has been authorized to recruit the forces from the plantations.

General Ullman has proposed to the President to have camps of instruction for colored troops.

A large force of troops was being collected on the Mississippi.

The operations of rebel bands on the Mississippi, who fire into passing steamers, is soon to be stopped by Gen. Canby.

Mr. Pendleton will not write a letter accepting the nomination until he is officially informed.

Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge, has arrived at New York.

Rev. Dr. Potts, of New York, died yesterday, in his sixty-third year.

Last Tuesday was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, in Petersburg.

There is a very easy assault on Gen. Sherman in the Richmond *Sentinel*, a portion of which will be found in our telegraphic dispatches.

Grand Rally Saturday Evening.

There will be a grand rally of Union men at Wilkins' Hall, Saturday evening.

It gives us pleasure to be able to announce that besides the Hon. J. K. Moorhead and Hon. Thomas Williams, the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, will address the meeting.

We trust the meeting will be a warm and fitting response to the recent victories won by Farragut, Sherman, and the Union men in Vermont and Maine. Right ahead, is the word now! Let every Union man be at his post, for it is proposed to move on the enemy's works at once!

The Opera of Norma.

On Tuesday evening, at Concert Hall, Bellini's celebrated opera of Norma will be produced with full chorus and orchestra. The caste, which will be found in our advertising columns, is all that can be desired, comprehending as it does some of the best talented artistes who have ever appeared on American boards. Mme. Virginia Whiting as "Norma," will undoubtedly sustain her previous reputation. Preparatory to the opera, the hall will undergo a complete overhauling and cleansing, so that it will be rendered comfortable and in thorough keeping with the character of the performance.

Departure of the Sixth Heavy Artillery.

Last evening the 212th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, or 6th Heavy Artillery, under command of Col. Charles Barnes, took their departure from Camp Reynolds for the seat of war. The following are the Staff officers: Lieut. Colonel, B. M. Copeland; 1st Major, R. H. Long; 2d Major, Wm. Kemp; 3d Major, Frank H. White, and Quartermaster — Vandergrift. They had twelve full companies. The men looked well and were in excellent spirits. They will, doubtless, make a good report of themselves in the field.

Pocket Books, Ladies' Purses, Wallets and Cabas," at Patton's.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864. NO. 5.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Refineries.

THEIR RISE AND PROGRESS.

NAMES OF PRESENT REFINERS.

WEEKLY CAPACITY OF THE WORKS.

We yesterday gave some interesting statistics in relation to the manufacture of tobacco in Pittsburgh, in which we showed that its growth for the past three years had been unparalleled, and that it yielded a larger revenue to the Government than any other single branch of business carried on in our midst. To-day we turn our attention to another comparatively new source of business and wealth which has sprung up among us. We allude to the refining of petroleum. The reader need not be told that the refining of oil for the numerous purposes for which it is now used, is of very recent origin. In 1851, Mr. S. M. Kier, successfully attempted the refinery of petroleum, so as to render it suitable for burning in lamps. The second refinery erected in the United States was by W. McKeown, in 1857, and was located in the First ward, Allegheny.

At the present time the whole number of refineries is fifty-eight, and the total capacity per week equal to 26,000 barrels. The value of the real estate, buildings, machinery, etc., etc., used for the carrying on of the refineries is estimated at $2,553,500. The total number of barrels of oil refined per annum, 716,550, estimating from the figures of the year last past, which would produce 857,880 barrels refined, and at the rate of only $15 per barrel, or 40 cents per gallon, an average below the rates of that year, gives the value of that branch of the petroleum trade of Pittsburgh, at $8,589,224. If the amount refined during the current year should equal the amount returned from the various refineries, for the year of 63-64, and present rates or near them be maintained as it is probable they will, the value of that branch will closely approach twenty million of dollars, for 1864–5.

The foregoing estimates of quantities produced, and values, does not include benzole, residuum, nor any of the varied products of the refineries, except refined and lubricating oils. The number of hands actually engaged in refining is four hundred and ninety-six, but there are in addition a larger number of employees, engaged in the hauling and transporting of oil; also, many who are at certain seasons temporally employed. The aggregate wages of those regularly employed in refining, is $350,000 per annum.

For the following list of the firms at present engaged in the refining of petroleum at Pittsburgh, together with the date of the erection of the works and the names of the present owners, we are indebted to the *Quarterly Trade Circular*, published monthly in this city by Mr. George Thurston:

OIL REFINERIES.

Date.	Name	Now owned by	Weekly capacity.
1857	.....	J C Kirkpatrick & Co,	225
1857	.....	M Mackeown,	350
1857	Lubric,	Wm Lorenz,	100
1858	N'th American Coal Oil Company,		1,100
1858	Lucesco,	Lucesco Oil Co,	1000
1858	Asphaltum,	John Kloppitz	8
1859	Aladdin,	Brereton, Johnston & Wilkins,	900
1859	Enitesco,	Sellers, Canfield & Co,	400
1860	Soho,	Buffum, Kehew, & Co,	300
1860	Pearl,	Reineke, Young & Co,	200
1860	Eagle,	Wrightman & Anderson,	250
1860	Excelsior,	S M Kier & Co,	600
1860	Pacific,	Brewer & Co	500
1860	Woodville,	G W Holdship & Co	500
1860	Imperial,	P Rogers & Co	120
1861	City,	Rea & Petty	200
1861	Lucifer,	Wooldridge & Attwood	500
1861	.....	Hutchinson & Co	1,000
1861	Petrolite,	Reese & Graff	2,500
1861	Hope,	Duncan & Williams	222
1861	Standard,	Clark & Sumner	2,000
1861	Ardaco,	Ardaco Oil Co	2,000
1861	Brilliant,	Lockhart & Frew	1,500
1861	Globe,	Sill & Co	800
1861	Liberty,	Painter, Hackett, & Co	250
1861	Mingo,	McMahon & Co	300
1861	Lamberton,	Lamberton Oil Co	70
1861	Sumner,	A D Miller,	140
1861	Petrona,	Pittsburgh, Petrona Oil Co	700
1861	Duquesne,	Baird & Co	70
1861	Saxonia,	Lyon & Smith,	300
1861	Eureka,	Pennock, Bail & Co,	300
1862	Montana,	Miller, Marks & Co,	80
1862	Mechanic,	Mechanic Oil Co	50
1862	Orion,	Smith & Patterson	200
1862	Etna,	Eberle & Co	180
1862	Iron City,	Lyday & Chorpenning	300
1862	Terentum,	Alexander & Co	250
1862	Lilly,	Warden & Brooks	500
1862	Stella,	Nelmen, Koehler & Co	150
1862	Album,	Robert Lafferty	80
1863	Tridan,	H Seeds & Co	500
1863	Orient,	Vandevort, Jones & Co	100
1863	.....	John Reed, Jr & Co	100
1863	Triumph,	Robert Knox & Co	600
1863	Neptune,	Cain & Co	125
1863	Niagara,	Jacob Marks & Co	75
1863	Empire,	W D Cushman & Co	300
1863	Keystone,	Welsenberger, Fisher & Co,	200
1863	Monongla,	Estate of D C Gray	75
1863	Eu'ka Lubric,	Pennock, Bail & Co	450
1863	Alhambra,	Johnston & Whittier	300
1863	Liona,	McClelland & Co	70
1863	Anchor,	Dilworth & Ewing	300
1863	.....	Forsyth, Brothers & Co	900
1863	Alpine,	David Kirk	120
1864	Nonpariel,	John Gracie & Co	500
1864	Lunar,	Patterson, Moon & Co	140
1864	.....	John B Bell	500
1864	.....	R W Park	100

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept 15.

The money market is scarcely so stringent, but still firmer at 7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 108½@109¼. Gold a little firmer, with a more steady market, opening at 222, declining to 221, advancing to 222½, declining to 222¼, and closing at 222½. Government stocks more active and a little firmer. Stocks dull. U. S. sixes, 5-20 coupons, 109½; do Fives, 10-40 coupons, 99; Treasury seven-thirties, 111; U. S. Sixes, one year certificates, 94½; Missouri sixes, 68; O. M. certificates, 74; N. Y. Central, 128½; Milwaukie & P. Du C., 60½; Reading, 139½; Erie, 105¾; do preferred, 108½; Hudson, 118½; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Pittsburgh, 119¾; North Western preferred, 85¾; Rock Island, 107¾; Ft. Wayne, 108.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 15.

Cotton—Dull. Sales at $1 80 for middling upland.

Flour—5@10c. better, but rather quiet. Sales at $10 10@10 20 for extra State; $10 90@11 25 for extra round-hoop Ohio; $11 30@13 for trade brands. Market closing quiet.

Wheat—Firmer. Sales of Western at $1 81 @1 82½; now held at $1 82.

Wheat—2@3c. better, and fair demand. Sales at $2 10@2 20 for Chicago spring; $2 12@2 20 for Milwaukie club; $2 20@2 25 for Amber Milwaukee; $2 18@2 30 for winter red Western; $2 31@2 35 for Amber Michigan.

Corn—Dull. Sales at $1 62½@1 63 for mixed Western.

Oats—In moderate request. Sales at 88½@89c. for Western.

Coffee—Very quiet at about previous prices.

Sugar—Dull. Sales of Cuba at 20@21c.

Molasses—Dull and nominally unchanged.

Petroleum—Quiet but firm at previous prices.

Pork—Firm with fair demand for parcels on the spot, but less active for future delivery, closing heavy at $40 00@41 00 for mess; $42 62½@43 00 for new do, and closing at $42 62½@42 75; $38 50@39 50 for prime, and $42 00@43 00 for prime mess.

Beef—Steady with moderate demand.

Prime Mess Beef—Dull and nominal.

Cut Meats—Quiet but firm at 16¾@18c for shoulders, and 18@19c for hams.

Lard—A shade firmer and more active at 23¼@23½; also 350 bbls for September, buyer's option, at 24½.

Butter—Quiet and very firm. It is held at 45@48c for Ohio, and 48@55c for State.

Cheese—Quiet and steady at 19@27.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.

Flour—Very dull, little export demand and sales unimportant.

Wheat—Dull; Red $2 57@2 60; White $2 75@2 85.

Corn—Firm; Mixed Western $1 71@1 73; Yellow $1 72.

Oats—Firm at 90c.

Pork—Mess 42c.

Lard—Steady at 25½.

Petroleum—Dull; Crude 43@45c; Refined in bond, 72@75c; do free, 83@85c.

Whisky—Dull at $1 55@1 57.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.

Flour—Dull and in limited request.

Wheat—Chicago Spring, uninspected, $2 05; other grades inactive and nominal.

Corn—No sales; held at $1 47½.

Oats—Quiet; held at 77@77½.

Rye—Sold at $1 50.

Barley—Nominal at $2 30.

Whisky—Held at $1 81@1 81½.

Freights—Dull. To New York—Wheat, 17c; corn, 15c; oats, 10@10½c.

Lake Imports—Flour, 7,946 bbls; wheat, 10,400 bush; corn, 44,594 bush; oats, 92,395 bush; rye, 17,298 bush.

Canal Exports—Wheat, 13,730 bush; corn, 45,180 bush; oats, 37,200 bush.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 15.

Flour—Dull.

Wheat—Quiet; 96@96½c for No. 1; 93 for No. 2

Corn—Dull; declined ½@1c; sales at $1 33 for No. 2.

Oats—Steady; 64½@65c.

Whisky—Dull; 74@76c.

Freights—Dull and unchanged; receipts: flour, 5,500 bbls; wheat, 65,000 bushels; corn, 29,000 bushels, oats, 96,000 bushels. Shipments: flour, 9,000 bbls; wheat 54,000 bushels corn, none; oats, 95,000 bushels.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue and Books---Interesting Decision.

The Impending Battle at Petersburg.

SHRIEK FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Every Male Between 16 and 60 to Bear Arms.

RUMOR CORRECTED.

MR. CHASE IN WASHINGTON.

GENERAL GRANT'S LATE LETTER.

Reports from Mobile.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 15.

The Internal Revenue law lays five per cent, advance duty on the manufacture of books to be paid by the manufacturer thereof, and there has been a great conflict of opinion on the question: "Who is the manufacturer?" Commissioner Lewis to-day promulgates a very voluminous document upon the subject, in which he says:

The publisher must be held to be the manufacturer when he owns stereotype plates, carries on the printing, and binding of books which he publishes and sells; and he must be held in the same way when he prints, binds and sells, though he may not happen to own the copyright or plates; but if, the publisher, though furnishing materials, and owning the copyright and plates, employs another party to print and bind books, that other party may be regarded as the manufacturer, and be required to pay the tax on the furnished book, and to collect the amounts of it from the owner of the materials on which it remains a lien in favor of the manufacturer till paid. If the printing is done by one party, and the binding by another, under contract with the publisher furnishing materials, and to whom the same are returned, the printer, so far as he makes a book, and the binder, so far as he furnishes it, may be assessed on the manufactured article, and the other for the increased value created by furnishing. If the printing is done by one party, and the binding by another, under contract with the publisher, the sheets being put into the form of a book before going out of the printer's hands, the printer may be assessed for the value of printed sheets and the binder for the increased value. Where one firm finds the materials, prints and binds the books, and delivers them at a stated price to another, who publishes and sells them, the former firm is the manufacturer. In conclusion, the Commissioner recommends that publishers take out license as manufacturers and thus relieve the business from the embarrassment in which it is left by the law.

Advices from Petersburg are to Wednesday morning.

Picket firing has increased considerably of late, and both armies are evidently preparing for the great struggle. There are many indications that it must come soon.

Under date of Sept. 4th, Gov. Bonham, of South Carolina, announces the fall of Atlanta; and says:

"The present military condition of the country requires that every man who can wield a weapon should be in some organization." He urges the people to form an organization of cavalry, and will give such troops some special favors. He then issues orders requiring all persons liable to service to assemble at certain designated places on the 12th, for organization, and adds: "The persons liable under this order are those between sixteen and seventeen years of age, resident aliens exempt from Confederate service between seventeen and fifty years of age, and detailed persons who are not in the ranks Confederate military organization." He further urges those who are by State laws exempt from service outside of the State in which they live, to join these forces; and that all who do not will at once be organized for active service in their respective districts. It will be observed that the practical effect of this order is to put into the field every person between sixteen and sixty years of age, who is capable in any degree of bearing arms.

It is learned that reports are circulating in various parts of the West, and especially in St. Louis, to the effect that Secretary Fessenden has decided to open the cotton trade with the South to all persons, on the basis of condition that all cotton purchased shall be shipped to New York. This is wholly incorrect both in letter and in spirit, and there is actually no foundation for the report either in reality or intention.

Ex-Secretary Chase arrived here to-day. His presence gives birth to numerous rumors, and much speculation of a political character, but as he has been expected for several days, as you have been informed, there seems no reason for believing that his visit is on other than private affairs.

Since the publication of Gen. Grant's letter of August 16th, many persons have written to inquire if it was not a forgery. Its concurrence of sentiment with that given to the public from him this morning, in Secretary Stanton's bulletin will probably convince the most skeptical of its genuineness.

General Torbett has been made Brevet Major General for gallant conduct in the field against the enemy.

The telegrams from New York say there is Mobile Bay correspondence of September 4, to the effect that four monitors had crossed Dog river bar, and were in line of battle but three miles and a half from the heart of Mobile, is calculated to mislead the public.

Rebel Mobile telegrams of the second, say "all is quiet, with three vessels in sight;" of the 5th, "all is quiet and no vessels in sight;" of the 6th, "all is quiet with seven vessels in sight in the morning, and three in the evening." The people there evidently are not so much alarmed as they would be if the *Herald's* report were literally true.

Mobile telegrams of the 1st admit, however, that Farragut was endeavoring to work through the obstructions, and it is probable he may have done so. The force under Gen. Granger is so small, however, that he cannot do much in an attack upon the city, unless he has received considerable reinforcements.

The Ninth Army Corps.

Monthly Statement of Public Debt.

General Hooker to Have a Command.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

The report in some of the Western papers that the Ninth corps had been broken up, has already been contradicted. It probably originated in the fact that its First division has been merged into its Second and Third divisions. General Julius White, of Illinois, was in command of the division. He is absent on leave, and the consolidation leaves him without a command.

Brigadier General A. H. Terry, commanding a division in the Tenth corps, has been made Brevet Major General.

Hereafter the statement of the public debt will appear monthly instead of weekly, its preparation having made much extra work for the Bureau, already overworked.

General Hooker's friends say he will be here on Monday next, and will soon have an important command.

It is understood that the report of the Court of Inquiry on the Petersburg mine explosion disaster has been made up and sent to the President. Its conclusion is not yet divulged.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

HORATIO SEYMOUR NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.

In the Democratic State Convention to-day, Horatio Seymour was nominated for Governor, and David R. Floyd Jones for Lieutenant-Governor; James Lord for Canal Commissioner, and David R. McNeil for Inspector of State Prisons, each by acclamation.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

Gold has been steady, and on the whole firm during the morning, with less speculative movement than for some days past. There is a steady demand for customs.

Quotations opened at 223, and fluctuated from that figure down to 222, and up again to 223, and steady at that.

FROM THE SOUTH.

REBELLION ON ITS LAST LEGS!

HIGH PRICES AND SCARCITY.

ORDERS TO RESIDENT ALIENS.

CRIES OF DISTRESS.

SEND IN CORN AT ONCE!

"Separation and Independence."

New Rebel Department--Conscription

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

From files of Southern papers to Monday last we compile the following:

Major General Whiting, in command at Wilmington, gives notice that for the present passes will not be issued to go down the river or visit the forts.

Major General Jones, commanding at Charleston, orders that all details or exemptions of negroes under calls made prior to May 1st, 1864, be revoked.

The Winter term of the Columbia Female College, South Carolina, opens October 5th board, with tuition in English, is only $1,000 per half year; and piano music, French, drawing and painting are eighty dollars extra, each

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 9th discourses upon the Yankee debt and finances; finds them in a shocking bad condition, and concludes that Northern repudiation is inevitable.

Col. Johnson, State Agent, of South Carolina, has ordered division No. 2 to turn out one-half the hands liable to road duty for labor on the coast for thirty days from and after September 27.

Gov. Watts, of Alabama, and Gov. Brown, of Georgia, have issued orders requiring all aliens to take part in the defence of the States, or at once leave their limits; and North Carolina papers urge Gov. Vance to apply the same order to that State.

Quartermaster Owen, under date of Sept. 7th, says to the planters of Sumter, Kershaw and Clarendon Districts, North Carolina: "The horses in Hampton's command are dying daily for want of corn; they must depend on you for supplies for the next forty days, and every bushel of corn you have is required at once, or the most disastrous results will follow. Send in your corn at once."

Brigadier General M. C. Butler has been made Major General, and assigned to the command of Hampton's old division.

Brigadier General John Rhodes has been assigned to John Morgan's former command.

Captain Hill, of Imboden's command, recently went to Hutonsville, Randolph county Virginia, and captured sixty prisoners and ninety-six horses, and on his return captured twelve more prisoners.

The Petersburg *Express*, of the 15th, learns that reinforcements are reaching Grant in considerable numbers and believes he will soon make a movement, probably for the South side of the railroad.

It is denied that Gen. Winder has been removed from his command at Andersonville, Georgia.

All the Richmond papers speak of suffering among the poor of the city, and urge that measures be promptly taken to aid them more abundantly during the winter.

Three free negroes convicted of theft at Richmond were ordered to be sold into slavery on Monday last.

In a brief article on the Money Market of New York the *Sentinel* says:—"The Confederates never meant to give up the struggle, but fight it out to the end for which they started—Separation and Independence! Any success gained by our enemies but prolongs the evil day, for them as well as us, and if Wall street is as astute as it claims to be, it will understand itself, and buy and sell accordingly."

The rebels have organized a department of Southern Kentucky, embracing that section of the Confederacy contained within the following boundary, to-wit: Commencing at the mouth of Salt River and extending through Elizabethtown, Glasgow and Tompkinsville, Kentucky, to Carthage, Tennessee, then following the Cumberland River to Nashville, thence with the line of the Northwestern Railroad to the Tennessee River, then east to Hickman, Ky., then up the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio, then to the place of beginning. Colonel Adam R. Johnson has been placed in command, and he has already issued his General Order No. 21, in which he says: All citizens of this district between the ages of 17 and 45 years, who are not exempt from military duty, are ordered to report to their county towns or nearest camp thereto, for duty as soldiers in the Confederate army. All persons failing to report will be conscripted immediately after the 15th inst.

The Bristol *Gazette*, of the 1st, says: "Hundreds of Kentuckians are leaving the State on account of the Lincoln draft, and going South to join the rebel forces."

The latest accounts from Mobile state that the Yankees are changing their base from Cedar Point to Navy Cove. Navy Cove is the opposite or eastern side of the bay near Fort Morgan.

Under date of the 6th inst. Wheeler reported to the rebel War Office that he had destroyed fifty miles of the Tennessee Railroad, as well as several trains and much property. Hood advised the War Department on the 9th, that Sherman had ordered the removal of all the citizens of Atlanta, and proposed a ten days' truce to provide for the transportation of such as might desire to go South. Hood accepted the proposal, and he and Gov. Brown were arranging to receive them.

From New Orleans.

Military Movements in the Gulf.

Camp of Instruction for Colored Troops Proposed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

The steamer Creole, from New Orleans on the 7th, has arrived. Among her passengers is Hon. A. C. Hills.

The Metamoras succeeded in blowing the Nashville out of the water at Dog River. Some Rebel cavalry had been seen on Fish River. The steamer Circassian, from a cruise on the Texan coast, reports the gunboat Aroostook guarding the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Private letters received here from Morganza state that everything there is progressing favorably. The order for the consideration of colored regiments was rescinded by Governor Canby, and General Ullman was authorized to take measures to have these forces recruited from plantations, and a few skeleton colored regiments were disbanded—the men being put into existing regiments, thus bringing them up to a more effective numerical standard.

Quite a force of Union troops was being concentrated in the Mississippi for the purpose in anticipation of a movement by the rebels or an offensive movement. The rebels have a force of some 15,000 men under Gens. Walker and Polignac, above Alexandria. Fifty miles north of rebels continue to hover on the banks of the Mississippi, and to fire into passing steamboats, but no operations are from military movements about being projected by Gens. Canby and Reynolds that this will soon be stopped.

The health of the army is good, and the morale of the colored troops is highly satisfactory. The cotton crop is said to be almost a failure in Louisiana from the ravages of the worm, which has made its appearance as high up a Vicksburg.

It is reported that Brigadier General Ullman has proposed to the President and Secretary of War the plan of establishing two camps of instruction for colored soldiers, for the purpose of collecting all colored recruits who shall be duly instructed in their duties by experienced and competent officers before being put into the field. The proposition is well thought of by army officers. It is thought that by the collecting of this force, a reserve could always be depended upon for garrison and other duty.

Mr. Pendleton Has Not Accepted.

Capt. Winslow Arrived at New York

NEW YORK, September 15.

Mr. Pendleton's friends here say he will not write a letter of acceptance, not having been formally notified of his nomination.

Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge, arrived here to-day.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the special income tax of five per cent, is to be collected from persons in the employment of Government the same as other collections are made, and not to be withheld from their salaries.

From Army of the Potomac.

Rebels Keep Up Fire--But do no Damage.

NEW MORTER OPENS ON PETERSBURG

Lee Gives Grant Fourteen Days to Get Away.!

REBELS ON SHORT RATIONS!

Half Starved Deserters Coming In.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Sept. 13.

Picket and artillery firing has been kept up very briskly since Saturday. The line of the rebels not seeming to have cooled off yet at their being surprised and losing so many prisoners. Some five or six of our men have been brought into the hospitals, the majority badly wounded, and some few have died.

Yesterday a large mortar opened on the right and threw a number of shells into Petersburg with great precision.

A rebel sharpshooter this afternoon stole across the Appomattox, and watching his chance, shot one of our men at a battery. He was soon discovered, and as he was making his way back across the river, a well directed shot struck the boat, tearing it to pieces, and it is supposed, killing the occupant.

Deserters report that Lee announced to his troops on Saturday that he would give the Yankees fourteen days to get away from here, but did not say what he would do if he refused to leave.

These men also represent matters in a bad way even there. They have been living on short rations, and those of poor quality. The first thing they ask on reaching our camps is "Where can we get rations, we were just going to draw them when we left!"

The rebels are constantly shelling Grant's new railroad from City Point to the left wing. No damage is done yet.

Grant has prohibited sutlers and purveyors from selling liquors in the army.

MAINE FOREVER!

SOUND TO THE CORE!

18,000 UNION MAJORITY.

Every County Carried.

Hurry Up Your Armistice, Little Mac!

AUGUSTA, ME., Sept. 15.

Official returns have been received from 275 cities, towns, and plantations, showing a total vote of 85,052, and majority for Gov. Coney of 15,162. The total vote yet to be heard from will amount to about 25,000, and will increase Gov. Coney's majority to nearly 18,000, or about the same as last year. The total vote of the State will be nearly 10,000 less than it was last year. Returns from 119 Representative Districts show the election of 102 Union and 17 Democratic Representatives to the Legislature. The Senate is unanimously Union, and every County in the State has been carried by the Union party.

ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS.

Disastrous Fire at Manchester, Va.

TOTAL LOSS $4,100,000.

Sherman the Chief Among Savages, the Captain Among Pirates the Leader Among Highwaymen, the Prince Among Scoundrels and Brutes, the Foremost Villain of the World.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 14.

The flag of truce steamer New York arrived last evening from James River with 400 returned prisoners of war from the South, including 40 officers, in charge of Major Mumford.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 12th, reports a destructive fire in Manchester, Va., on the 11th. Gilmore's large tobacco Warehouse was burned with 1,370 hogsheads of tobacco belonging to Jno. Gilmore, and 521 hogsheads belonging to private individuals. Wagons, carts, harness, etc., was also destroyed with other valuable property. The total loss is $4,100,000. The fire is said to be the largest which has occurred in the Southern Confederacy.

The *Sentinel* has an article on Gen. Sherman's depopulating Atlanta, calling it an event unparalleled in the history of war, and that such an example in modern times. It calls Sherman the Chief among savages, the Captain among pirates, the leader among highwaymen, the prince among scoundrels and brutes, the foremost villain of the world. Sherman, it says, has given the war a new feature; sterd, as it is now seen, it is heroism to be considered horrible, as it has been, it is henceforth to be more so.

The people are ready. If the President wants us let him call for us, no matter what age we are. If this is the kind of warfare we are to resist, we will strip to fight. Better for halting age or lisping innocence to die in defence of home and fireside than be subjected to the hards to languish in exile. The last man and the last boy among us must take his musket sooner than endure such outrages as Sherman has done.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 12th has the following:—" Macon, Sept. 9th—The prisoners captured yesterday say Sherman will now reinforce Grants, and thus defeat finish the rebellion. They also state that part of his army go out of service this month. The enemy are closely massed about Atlanta. There is not the slightest prospect of an early resumption of hostilities."

Macon, Sept. 10—Wheeler's forces have been disposed near Tullahoma, Tennessee.

PETERSBURG, September 9th

Gen. Grant is still perfecting his earthworks on the Weldon Railroad, and pushing his line slowly to the West of the road.

CHARLESTON, September 7th.

Our prisoners were landing on Morris Island to-day, and marched in the rear of Battery Wagner, guarded by a large body of sentinels. The enemy brought two new guns to Gregg this afternoon drawn by twelve or fourteen horses. There is no news from City Point.

Massachusetts Union State Convention.

Gov. Andrew and the Rest of the State Officers Renominated.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 15.

The Union State Convention met here to-day. Nearly all the delegates were present. Gov. Andrew and the rest of the State ticket were renominated by acclamation, with the exception of Attorney General Foster, declined, and C. J. Reed, of Taunton, was nominated in his stead. Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston, and Hon. Whiting Griswold, of Greenfield, were nominated as electors at large, by acclamation.

A FAST-DAY AT PETERSBURG.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

The *Post's* Washington special learns from the Richmond papers of the 12th, that last Tuesday was observed in Petersburg as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, owing to the threatened condition of the city.

The day was set apart in Georgia as a day of prayer.

In Memoriam.

A meeting was held at Camp Smithers, Wilmington, Delaware, on the 8th of September, 1864, by the former classmates and associates of the late Captain Samuel Taggart, who fell a sacrifice on the altar of his country, while gallantly leading his regiment at the battle of Ream's Station, at which the following resolutions were passed:

That in his death we have lost a friend and companion long endeared to us by the noble attributes of his character, the accomplishments of his mind, and the unsullied purity of his heart.

That time cannot replace his loss, nor efface his cherished name from our memory.

That while we have lost a friend, his family have lost a dutiful son and brother; his country a most devoted patriot, one of her bravest defenders, and one of her truest hearts; society one of her brightest ornaments, and one of her most brilliant and promising intellects.

That while we mourn with his friends in this sad affliction, which we also share, and tender them this expression of our sorrow and heartfelt sympathy, we recognize in his death another instance of the paternal care and affection of Him, who is love, and who "doeth all things well," and are assured that "neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate him from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus, our Lord," whose humble and devoted follower he was.

That while in our social meetings we shall sadly miss his familiar features and cheering tones, yet the influence of his bright example will ever be present with us, to direct our feet in the paths of virtue that he so faithfully trod.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

A. C. Montgomery,	Co. F,	193d	Regiment P. V.
J. H. Montgomery,	"	"	"
Wm. H. Moore,	"	"	"
John S. Lamble,	"	"	"
Kuno Kuhn,	"	"	"
James Y. Boice,	"	"	"
John G. Bryant,	"	"	"

Storm.—A terrific storm of thunder, wind-rain and hail passed over the borough of Washington on Saturday morning, before daybreak. It reached nearly every part of the county, but no extensive damage was done.

City Intelligence.

MEETING IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

Two Thousand People in Council.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

PATRIOTIC SONGS AND NATIONAL AIRS.

Speeches by James M. Cooper, Hon. Thos. Williams, Hon. T. J. Bigham, Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick and Thos. M. Marshall, Esq.

One of the largest meetings which has convened since the last Presidential campaign assembled on the Allegheny Commons last evening. There could not have been less than ten thousand people in attendance, and during the entire evening the most unbounded enthusiasm pervaded the vast assemblage. A fine brass band was on the stand, which discoursed most patriotic airs, the inimitable Pope sang some of his most popular songs, and altogether it was a most glorious and auspicious opening

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

To the Friends of the Soldier in Every County

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 Chestnut Street,—Our friends in every county and district in Pennsylvania should immediately, without one day's delay, send to the State Committee a correct copy of their whole ticket, giving plainly the name of each candidate for *every office*. All this must be done to enable the tickets to be prepared to send to the several regiments of the State.

County committees should also prepare and send with the Commissions their several county tickets; or send a special agent with the Commissioners to carry them.

The October Election.

The importance of the October election is not alone to Pennsylvania. Our success or failure in that election will be felt by every State in the Union. "As goes the Keystone, so goes the Union," is an old and very truthful saying. The same feelings, the same sentiments and the same causes which actuate us, will operate upon the other States, in reference to the election of November; and on that election depends the issue of whether the United States shall still continue as one of the first powers among the nations of the earth, or whether it shall be blotted forever from the book of Nations. The eyes of both armies are upon us. The one full of hope; the other shaking with fear—for the result will knell the death of traitorious rebellion, or of the Union.

The hopes and prayers of the monarchies of the old world—those who have contended for the divine right of kings, and hissed at the doctrine of republicanism, "that mankind was capable of self-government,"—are all with the South and the White Flag party of the North. Let us disappoint them. Let us give the lie to the doctrines they preach. Let us uphold the Government and strengthen the hands of our brave soldiers in the field by the assurance that their friends at home are with them.

The October election may be considered as a reconnoisance in force, for the purpose of establishing our lines and gaining a position for the grand battle in November. Very much depends upon the result of that election. Let no friend of his country be idle. From this until the second Tuesday of October we should be earnest and vigilant. Do not let us repose in the Delilah lap of fancied security, until Sampson-like we are shorn of our strength, for like him we may be crushed beneath the falling pillars of our temple of liberty. Activity and watchfulness will secure us the victory.

For the encouragement of our friends, it may not be amiss to say that the present aspect of the political field is hopeful. Discord reigns in the ranks of the opposition. But on this we should not rely. Success attends our armies in the South. Leading Democrats are forsaking the White Flag of the peace-party, and taking bold ground for the Administration and the Union. When such men as CESSNA and BREWSTER, heretofore the leading spirits of the Democratic party of this State, turn from it, it is significant and encouraging. It is the echo of what is transpiring all over the State. Another encouraging fact may be found in the hearty support of journals which for a time were disaffected. All differences are healed, and we now present but a single front to the enemy. On, then, to victory, in October!—and the the battle in November will be all the more easily won for LINCOLN and the Union.

The Terms of Peace Proposed.

The following terms of peace were proposed by the rebels through the Richmond *Examiner*, on the 18th of August, more than ten days *before the Chicago Convention met*:

"'Save on our own terms we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield an iota of them, and our terms are:

"'Recognition by the enemy of the Independence of the Confederate States.

"'Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

"'Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland until that State shall decide by its free vote whether it will remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy.

"'Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up or share the Federal fleet (portion of the Navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

"'Yielding up all pretension on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lie west of the Confederate States.

"'An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties.'

The Chicago Convention declared in favor of an "immediate cessation of hostilities" as a preliminary step to peace. The only logical presumption in the premises is, that the Convention, when it did this, had direct reference to the terms here laid down, repeated, as they had been, by JEFF. DAVIS himself, and officially proclaimed by Secretary BENJAMIN, as the only basis of negotiation and settlement. It would be doing violence to any fair mode of reasoning to draw any other conclusion. The framers of the platform certainly so understood it, and this was the temper of the Convention itself. Were the party, with MCCLELLAN as President, in power to-day, separation would be the ground on which they would open negotiations with the rebels.

In this connection we would draw attention to the fact that, in England, where the plots and schemes of the rebels, North and South, are better understood than here, this is the view taken of the subject. In the best informed circles abroad it is not doubted that the success of the Democracy would be followed by peace, the first condition of which would be separation. This belief is not denied by the VALLANDIGHAMS, the WOODS, or the open mouthed brawlers for peace, but from the SEYMOURS, the BELMONTS, and the PUGHES—men who can speak as by authority.

So it comes down to this: whoever thinks this Government a failure, and believes it best to stop the war by dividing the country, will, as he ought to, support MCCLELLAN and ECCLETON. But whoever thinks the reverse, and is everywhere and at all times opposed to the above terms, must of necessity, support LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

The Amnesty and Surrender Party.

That the election of GEROGE B. MCCLELLAN on the Chicago platform would be ruinous to the prospects and the perpetuity of our government is an incontrovertible fact. The leaders built their platform before they made their nomination, for the purpose of binding their candidate to the principles enunciated therein. All their sympathies since the commencement of this unholy and traitorous rebellion have been with the South. They have refused in Congress to vote supplies to our army; they have thrown obstructions in the way of raising money to carry on the war; they have discouraged enlistments to fill our ranks; they have rejoiced at our reverses, and been sad over our victories; they have given aid and comfort to the enemy by encouraging desertions from our ranks, and they advocate the doctrine of dissolution in their blind devotion to State rights. The letter of acceptance of Gen. MCCLELLAN will not secure the public, in case of his election, from the terrible alternative of the withdrawal of the armies and fleets, and a disruption of the Union. He is but clay in the hands of the potter—the mere nose of wax for the moving spirits of his party. They can mould him at will. His self-importance and egotism induced him to accept the nomination, and his anxiety for the army vote dictated his reply, measurably ignoring the platform of those who nominated him.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL says the platform means the surrender of the United States to the traitorous Government of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the trailing of our flag in the dust before its enemies, and the entire subserviency of the North to the South. Such was the intention of the leaders of this Armistice, cowardly peace-making party.

The White Flag party have secret societies scattered all over the country, for the purpose of supplying arms and ammunition to their followers that, if defeated at the polls, they can organize an armed rebellion at the North. The leaders of the Southern rebellion are aware of this. They assisted in arranging for the approaching election, and congratulate themselves, (it they can possibly hold together till after the election,) upon the certainty of accomplishing the nefarious end of establishing their independence in any event; if MCCLELLAN succeeds, by armistice and treaty; if defeated, by armed rebellion in the North.

Every soldier in GRANT's army knows he might have been in Richmond long ere this, but for the constant cry of the Copperheads that this war has been a failure; that the Union army could never conquer the South, and that they ought not to conquer it if they could. Every soldier who is now with SHERMAN, following up HOOD's broken and shattered columns, knows that Atlanta would have been captured long before that event took place, but for the malignant and persistent opposition of the Copperheads at home in the North. The Richmond papers copy the reports of the anarchy and rebellion, inaugurated in Missouri and Southern Illinois and Indiana, as foreshadowing the state of things which will follow the election of LINCOLN. They do so to encourage the flagging and despondent spirits of their broken and demoralized army.

GEORGE C. SANDERSON, a Pennsylvania delegate to the Chicago Convention, in his Sherman House speech, on the 29th ult., said:

"I predicted in a public speech nearly four years ago, that the first drop of blood shed in civil war would be the death-knell to the Union. I have never changed my opinion from that day to this. This country never can be restored—I mean this Union—by force of arms."

This is and has been the doctrine of the White-Flag party, although not openly avowed in their platform. They never voted a dollar to support the war. So said CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, in Congress; and so said LAZARUS W. POWELL, Senator from Kentucky—both leading members of the Chicago Convention—the latter having received sixty-four votes for Vice-President. He further declared, "so help me God, I never will" vote a dollar to carry on the war. How grand, how unanatagonistic, how magnanimous and comprehensive is their deep seated "sympathy for the soldiers of the Union! They would give them such sympathy as the vulture gives the lamb.

There is scarcely a Union family, or Union-loving citizen of the North, who is not mourning over the loss of a son, a brother, or a parent killed in this struggle to maintain the Union as it was bequeathed to us by our ancestors; killed in the effort to crush out rebellion brought upon us by traitors and their sympathizers; and now, when the work is drawing almost to a close—when the dawn of complete triumph begins to break upon us, we are asked to throw down our arms, and sue for a peace that would result in blotting us out of the book of nations. It cannot be. The people will repudiate such a calamitous proposition.

How the Soldiers will Vote.

The unpatriotic individuals who recent ly assembled at Chicago, are making extensive calculations upon the soldiers' votes for LITTLE MAC. We have some indications which must be very flattering to them. We give them. A correspondent gives the following:

A vote was taken yesterday in the U. S. A. General Hospital Pitsburgh, with the following result:

Lincoln	577
McClellan	109
Fremont	6

From another source we learn that yesterday, on the Baltimore train coming west, the following indication was given:

Lincoln	149
McClellan	76
Fremont	6

So it goes. So it will go until the grand consummation in November.

THE New York *World* rejoices in the secession from the party of the N. Y. *News* and the tens of thousands that will do as it has done. We give the Democracy joy, that, after so much delay, they should after all be without a prospect—divided and already beaten!

The Cotton Trade.

The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, have sent a committee to Washington to protest against the late decision by the President, and Secretary of the Treasury, opening the cotton trade of the North to all persons, with the single restriction that the cotton purchased shall be shipped to New York. This restriction, it is claimed, is very unjust, because it grants to New York a monopoly of the cotton trade of the country. It is maintained that the trade of the Southwest legitimately belongs to St. Louis, because the laws of commerce bring it to her.

"I COULD NOT," says General MCCLELLAN, "look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain,—that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives." Of course you could not, but how can you look in their faces, now that you have accepted a nomination from a Convention which declares that those "gallant comrades" had labored, sacrificed and died to no purpose, and that the first thing to be done was to make immediate efforts for the cessation of hostilities? How can you look into their faces, knowing, as you do, that you are used as a tool by a party which is doing all it can to prevent those comrades from being reinforced, which is ready to sacrifice them in order to conciliate the public enemy, which is cementing those divisions in the North on which the rebels rely more than on their own power, and which has nothing but soft words for the crimes of the Confederates, and no words at all for your "gallant comrades," now upholding the nation in the field?

John A. Lowell, of Boston, has made a regulation ball of silver, appropriately engraved, and valued at $150, to be contested for by the base ball clubs of New England, the winners to hold the ball till beaten.

General Intelligence.

General Birney has completed the raising of the splendid regiment of sharpshooters, which, now a thousand strong, and armed with splendid rifles, joins the Tenth corps. The General has determined to raise a light brigade. This brigade will be of athletic young men, armed with the best rifles, and, as a general thing, used to horseback. His intention is to use them for special service and quick movements. There will be no wagons, but pack mules. One regiment will be mounted, and thus, on an emergency, can carry another *en croupe*.

A home, free to seamen and marines disabled in our naval service, is likely to be established through the instrumentality of the National Sailors' Fair, to be held in Boston the early part of next month. The United States navy now consists of not less than 537 vessels of all classes, and of 50,000 to 60,000 officers and men. Ships of large tonnage, now in the course of construction, will largely increase the number both of vessels and men, so that in a very short time the naval service, at a moderate estimate, will require 65,000 sailors, or nearly nine times as many as at the commencement of the war.

The Liverpool *Post*, of August 15th, treating of our affairs, says, that the people of England would probably accomplish what Mr. Stephens, the titular Vice President of the Confederacy failed to effect, that is, bring about peace in America. "The time", says the *Post* "has come for mediation. The war is now for slavery—solely for slavery. We purchased negro emancipation, and we conditioned for a period of probation. America can do the same. The money can be borrowed; or a duty on cotton would pay it. That done the war would instantly cease, and the North and South be better friends having fought so bravely with each other."

Hardly a house in Atlanta, writes a correspondent, has escaped from the shells which, for over a month, have been hurled at it. I have known a single battery to throw nine hundred shells into the city, between dark and daylight. This was largely in excess of the average; but the shelling has been very heavy throughout, the majority of the rounds of fifty-nine pdrs. and the rolling stock so much scarred. About half a dozen fires resulted from the firing. In the room where I slept last evening, the wall was garnished with a ragged orifice, made by a fragment of a shell, and in the adjoining apartment was a chair, partially demolished by the same irate messenger. My hostess tells me that she didn't mind the shells a bit; but she forgot, when she admitted, a moment after, that she had of late cooked breakfast in the cellar, that we must perforce take the first assertion *cum grano salis*. The damage done to life and limb was confined to a woman and children—if we may believe the report.

An exchange says that a New York and Massachusetts regiment were camped together on the Rapidan, and that a wholesome rivalry existed between them. A revival suddenly broke out in the Massachusetts regiment and twelve were baptised. The New York Colonel looked savage when he heard it, and roared out, "Adjutant, have seventeen men detailed for baptism. I'll be hanged if that Massachusetts regiment shall beat us."

An exploring party returned from the Sooke Leech rivers Vancouver's Island, reports extensive surface gold digging of great richness, sufficient to give employment to several thousand miners. The diggings extend for twenty-five miles and can be wrought with great facility; and parties of men are already moving in their direction.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says there is a very evident disposition among some of our leading merchan's to rid themselves at an early day of the responsibilities of business. In most cases the parties, from the nature of their business, are large soilders of merchandise, and the motive assigned for their retiring is an apprehension that the return of peace will produce a heavy decline in prices, involving holders of heavy stocks of goods in ruinous losses, and producing failures in business arrangements.

Information has been received that the notorious guerrilla Forrest has turned up with his command at Mobile. This will prevent his capture by Sherman.

Foreign Gossip.

Two executions took place in Rome on the 18th of August. The soldiers at the foot of the scaffold being pressed by the crowd lowered their arms, when the people, supposing they were about to fire, fled in a panic, and a number were bruised. Notwithstanding the terror which the execution ought to excite in Rome another assassination took place in the city. A mason killed one of his comrades at the moment when the latter was leaving his house to fetch a midwife for his wife.

The Princess Anna Murat, whose name has been of late so often in the papers, is, they say, about to visit Jerusalem with her father and mother.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will visit Liverpool—his native place—on the 10th of October, on the invitation of the mayor.

M. de Persigny recently made a speech in which he affirms that Napoleon III. was the founder of liberty in France, so also he declares that "in France the press in general is free." It is curious that the the same day he made that statement the Minister of the Interior corroborated it in his own way, by suspending the *Courrier du Dimanche* and publishing a second suspension within three months—"for having drawn a parallel between the Empire and the *regimes* which preceded it, for establishing facts, and for having torn into pellicles sets the most glorious for France and her armies, &c.," as also "for having passed the limits of the right of discussion and appreciation, and adopting against the very principle of government a constant system of injurious insinuations and unjust attacks, which cannot be decently cited."

THE death of the Rev. Dr. Marsh, rector of Beddington, Surrey, is announced. He was 90 years old. He was almost the last of that company of earnest men who in the close of the last century and in the commencement of the present, when the clergy of the Church of England were, for the most part, more occupied with the pleasures of the field than with the care of souls, were the means of renewing its life and energy. These things are his. He closed his ministry with the following testimony, written with trembling hand when no longer able to speak: "Tell all the clergy to preach Christ, to live Christ, to serve Christ, and they will joy and praise in eternity."

The Amsterdam people have built themselves a crystal palace which cost two millions of guilders, or $800,000. It is erected on the banks of an odorous canal. It is described in the London *News* as being a very magnificent thing in the way of a failure. It was inaugurated by Prince Frederick of the Netherlands in the presence of about ten thousand persons. There were a few speeches made, which nobody heard, and then the concert began, which probably did, for the building was intended for exhibitions, and not for concerts. "Music hath charms, but wine and beer have more," thought the greater part of the audience, and drew upon the resources of the commissarat department accordingly. The brass band and the merry roysters, proud of their "palace," made noise enough to fill the building, and could that have been rendered transparent, the exhibition, like the building, would be unique. Rather the people of Holland are inexplicable. They throw away their guilders at the purchase of a huge toy, but when Parliament grieves them a bill to protect a canal which would restore to them the shipping of the world to their capital, and restore to it its lost commercial prestige, they inquire their King to ratify it, and then refuse the money they had promised in order to give effect to its provisions. They had their millions for the "cotton loan," as the forefathers had their tulips, but for little paths, but comparatively nothing for an undertaking which it was proved to demonstration might have made Amsterdam the first merchant city in the world, a city of stock-jobbers. The money they have spent, and which they will have to spend, on their Crystal Palace, would have formed an important fraction of the canal required for the Isthmus of Holland Canal; but they prefer a huge toy to material prosperity. Verily, is not fancy bred in Holland? Has it not engulfing in the Crystal Palace of the Netherlands?

His Excellency the Hon. C. F. Adams, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, who is at present on a tour through North Wales, arrived at the Parade Hotel, Rhyl, on the 24th inst.

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The Rebel Prisoners Under Fire at Charleston.

Six hundred rebel prisoners have been placed under fire at Charleston, as a retaliatory measure, their quarters are on Cummings's Point, directly between Forts Gregg and Wagner, and are commanded by the batteries of both forts, and an enfilade from the fleet. A stockade has been built of pine logs, sharpened at the top, and inside this stockade, which is some fourteen feet high, the officers are quartered in shelter tents. A plank way runs round the work, on which sentinels are stationed. The fare furnished the prisoners is as near like that furnished the rebels give our men in Charleston as it is possible to obtain. The rebels are certainly in a bad fix. Whenever the Federals fire from the rebel batteries on Point, in reply to guns, they will be exposed to imminent danger of life and limb. General Foster is determined to bring the rebels to their senses in this matter.

REPUDIATING MCCLELLAN.—The Columbus *Crisis*, whereof SAM. MEDARY is the editor, the organ of the Peace Democracy of the State, concludes an article on MCCLELLAN's letter of acceptance as follows:

"We are not bound in the least to support any man who repudiates the very platform on which he was nominated, and who makes one for himself. These things are worthy of some consideration, at least, before sensible men jump at conclusions. A fraudulent sale is not binding in law."

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

The Number and Condition of the Rebel Army—Effect of the Loss of the Weldon Railroad—The Obstructions in the James River, &c., &c.

We had a visit yesterday, says the New York *Herald* of Wednesday, from a gentleman, who states he left the rebel capital on the 5th inst., having been acting as war correspondent for one of the Richmond papers during the last three years, and is very well posted on the condition and number of the rebel army, and also the sentiment of the Southern people, in the vicinity of Richmond especially. His statements, therefore, possess an amount of interest at the present time. He says that Lee's whole army in the lines about Richmond at present numbers from seventy thousand to seventy-five thousand men of all branches of the service.

The rebels have got every male capable of bearing arms, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, in the ranks; so that the forces around Richmond are largely made up of boys and old men. The lines of Lee's army, which includes the seventy or seventy-five thousand men, extend from Coal Harbor to the Appomattox and the Weldon railroad, beyond the point of intersection by Grant's troops. The whole rebel force in the field now amounts to one hundred and sixty thousand men, certainly not over one hundred and seventy-five thousand. This includes, boys, old men, guerrillas and all. Originally Early took with him to the valley from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand men; but of these about fifteen thousand have returned to Richmond and participated in the battle with Hancock's corps near Ream's Station. The forces of the enemy now in the valley cannot possibly be over ten thousand or fifteen thousand men. Ewell is said to be in command of what is called the Department of old command in Lee's army—the centre. The loss of the Weldon Railroad was a severe blow to the enemy. It was the chief line of supply to Richmond. The Danville road amounts to nothing in comparison. Very few supplies can reach Richmond over the Danville road or the rolling stock so much scarred. About half a dozen fires resulted from the firing. In the room where I slept last evening, the wall was garnished with a ragged orifice, made by a fragment of a shell, and in the adjoining apartment was a chair, partially demolished by the same irate messenger. My hostess tells me that she didn't mind the shells a bit; but she forgot, when she admitted, a moment after, that she had of late cooked breakfast in the cellar, that we must perforce take the first assertion *cum grano salis*. The damage done to life and limb was confined to a woman and children—if we may believe the report.

The citizens of Richmond are in a very wretched condition for subsistence. A dinner at the hotels will cost those visits twenty dollars, and consists of a few beans, a little pork and a few tomatoes. The condition of the citizens generally may be imagined from this circumstance that from the scarcity of the last vegetable provision dealers in Richmond refuse to sell anything. They allege that they have only enough for the support of their own families. The city is very quiet and around its outskirts it has a most melancholy aspect, and reminds one of a large dull burrying ground. The subjugation, weariness, without any hope, of its inhabitants, and little of the appearance of former days. A bale of hay in Richmond costs from four to five thousand dollars. This may appear incredible, but it is the value of hay in Richmond. The horses of the rebel army are in a most miserable condition. "There is nothing to feed them," they say. They have little work and little forage. About the destruction of the rebel fleet in Mobile Bay, the destruction of Fort Powell and the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, Richmond had little to say, nor did they seem to feel that they had sustained much loss. But there was a general feeling of despondency over Atlanta, and daily there were rumors of "underhand work" and "treachery" going the rounds.

The price of flour in Richmond now is $600 or $700 per barrel. Bacon is $12 to $18 a pound, and you cannot get them readily for even these prices.

About the rebel iron clads and obstructions in the James river our informant gives very important information. From what he, as a citizen, could learn, he is of the opinion that there are obstructions in the river as far up as Drury's Bluff, and none above the bluff. There appears to be only one line of obstructions in the James river, and that is opposite Drury's Bluff and consists of one line of torpedoes stretching obliquely from Fort Darling towards the bank of the northwest. This line commences where the channel is shallowing on the north bank runs, and by this route the rebels have never had any obstructions from Fortress Monroe to Richmond, nor have they any garrison in the James river. The iron clad consists of two iron clads and one wooden gunboat. The iron clads are built of wood, with strong timbers laid fore and aft parallel to the keel and transversely to the one underlying it, and having a thickness of from three-eighths to five-eighths of an inch. This is covered by a coating of railroad iron, the bars being so laid that no gun can be fired from them into effective sets the most glorious for France and her armies, &c.," as also "for having passed the limits of the right of discussion and appreciation, and adopting against the very principle of government a constant system of injurious insinuations and unjust attacks, which cannot be decently cited."

THE death of the Rev. Dr. Marsh, rector of Beddington, Surrey, is announced. He was 90 years old. He was almost the last of that company of earnest men who in the close of the last century and in the commencement of the present, when the clergy of the Church of England were, for the most part, more occupied with the pleasures of the field than with the care of souls, were the means of renewing its life and energy. These things are his. He closed his ministry with the following testimony, written with trembling hand when no longer able to speak: "Tell all the clergy to preach Christ, to live Christ, to serve Christ, and they will joy and praise in eternity."

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Political.

Colonel Ira G. Grover has returned to Indianapolis. He was one of the Federal officers placed under fire at Charleston, and recently exchanged. He reports that the only remaining hope of the rebels lies in the success of the Copperhead party in the coming election, and in the consequent division of the North. *The re-election of Mr. Lincoln they regard as the worst evil that could befall them.*

The Albany *Evening Journal* says that for fear the democratic party will not see fit to give their platform a wide circulation among the soldiers, it will be issued at once by the republicans in connection with the Union platform, and the electoral and state tickets of both parties. This idea is an excellent one and ought to be generally adopted. Don't let democratic modesty prevent the beauties of that platform from appearing.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Congressional District (Pa.) show a disposition not to vote for Bailey, inasmuch as he comes out to-day in his letter for McClellan. He was originally elected by War Democrats and Republicans, but the latter have had reason to complain of that last patronage was all given to the Democrats after the election. This determination is unfortunate, as it must certainly give Gloss-brenner the election.

The "preliminary steps" referred to by the New York *News*, are understood to be, first, a correspondence between the Woods and the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; the former asking the latter to re-convene the Chicago Convention, and the latter begging leave to decline; second, the consideration of a call from the party of the second part upon all delegates to the Convention who are in favor of peace, to assemble in this city or some city to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President; and, third, the appointment of a committee to wait at once upon Mr. Pendleton to see whether he too stands by or repudiates the platform.

W. W. Fletcher, of Wilkesbarre, has been nominated for Congress by the Union party of the Twelfth District, Pa., Mr. Grow having declined.

An English steam plow recently arrived at New York, it is expected will be exhibited at the State Fair to be held at Easton during the last week of this month. It will be a novel feature of the exhibition, and the curiosity to see it operate, will draw a large number of visitors who otherwise would not attend.

A vote was taken in one of the Washington hospitals a few days since, and the result was as follows: Abraham Lincoln, 377; George B. McClellan, 170. But the most interesting fact was this: A large number of those who voted for Mr. Lincoln were among the worst wounded in the hospitol.

How John Morgan was Caught.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 9th, tells the story—or a story—of the capture and death of the notorious John Morgan. It seems that he was on a reconnoisance near Greenville, East Tennessee, and, using the privileges of his highwayman's practice, took lodgings at an inviting house near the village. This pleasant little house happened to be the residence of a Mrs. Williams, whose husband is an officer on Gen. Burnside's staff.

Mrs. Williams kept quiet until the guerrilla chief fell asleep. Then she hastily procured a horse, rode fifteen miles, and returned with a small squad of Union soldiers. Just as they arrived Morgan awoke, and seeing his danger, broke from the house; but he was confronted on all sides by bayonets. Desperate at being thus caught by a woman, he drew his revolver, swore he would not be taken alive, and made a rush to break through the guard. They fired; and John Morgan's career of infamy and blood was finished.

THE Copperhead platform demands an immediate cessation of hostilities for the purpose of afterwards holding a Convention of the States. The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 31st ult, says:

"There can be no such thing as treating for peace until every hostile soldier shall be withdrawn from our soil, and every hostile ship from our waters."

Are the people willing to withdraw their armies from all the territory now occupied in the South, and to raise the blockade, from rebel ports, and after that take their chances of coaxing the rebels back into the Union? Such is the Copperhead plan; they propose no other.

Admiral Henry Litchfield died at his residence in London, on the 26th ult., in the 78th year of his age. He commanded the Mohawk in the operations on the coast of America, including the attack on Crany Island and Hampton, and served in her boat at the destruction of the United States schooner Asp, in 1813.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE COMING STORM.

Virginia to Suffer Severely.

GRANT'S CALL FOR 100,000.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 9.

The news is important. The enemy's campaign in Georgia is finished for the present. That immense army which left Chattanooga four months ago is shattered. Although successful, it can do nothing more until heavily reinforced, rested, supplied with new clothing, arms and ammunition. It must remain at Atlanta till reorganized, and that is a work which cannot be effected in a day, nor in a month.

But the campaign in Virginia is not finished. The fall of Atlanta is the signal for a desperate effort against Richmond. All the troops of the Mississippi are in motion towards Virginia. Gen. Grant announces that he wants one hundred thousand fresh men to capture Richmond; but with those fresh troops he will certainly succeed.

That he will get the troops is quite probable. It is still more probable that he will expend the force under his command in an immediate, desperate effort to push his lines through the South-side road.

We hope that it is needless to call attention to these prospects. We hope it is still needless to dilate on the importance of holding our own in Virginia at this time. It is easy to do it—easier than ever before, if no fatal blunder is made by the Government.

Wanted, One Hundred Thousand Men.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 9.

Wanted, a hundred thousand men!—only one hundred thousand! Just the little matter of a hundred thousand men is all that is required to finish up completely and handsomely this job of subjugation. What are a hundred thousand human cattle? It is a mere trifle; it is all that Gen. Grant demands.

What a slander to speak of that excellent man as a butcher! What a rebuke to his Copperheaded revilers is this little call of his for only a hundred thousand more! It would take him fully a fortnight to get them all slaughtered—only a fortnight; let him do his best; and he promises that this trifling requisition shall be his last—positively his very last.

Who will grudge the glorious Grant so trifling a hecatomb as this hundred thousand more mere human beings, counting negroes and sutlers, etc. Give him just this many more, and think of the return. The glorious Union will be saved—all at the inconsiderate cost of this diminutive allotment of slaughtered little million or two already buried in this war.

Since King Richard's advertisement for a horse, never has there been such a chance for seeing a kingdom at a cheap cost. What was a horse to a king? What are a hundred thousand men to Stanton and Grant? It is only a few thousand more men than Wellington and Bonaparte had at Waterloo. And what were those little Napoleonic wars to the grand affair which engages the attention of the universal Yankee nation?

A hundred thousand are only about as many troops as Marlborough ever commanded; the man who conducted some campaigns in Europe which the vain-glorious English are in the habit of exalting into the most important. This last demand is only for double as many men, or such a matter, as that roving bandit Cæsar was in the habit of taking with him in his raids into Germany, Gaul, and Britain.

Everybody knows that the Yankee nation is mightier than any potentate of antiquity, and yet it is notorious that the whole power of Greece will not at least ten times as many people as Grant now demands to be sent over to Petersburg; and is Xerxes to out do Lincoln?

What a reasonless, wild and wanton call a hundred thousand men to complete the capture of Richmond, a town of thirty thousand inhabitants, the capitol of Rebellion, absolutely and without any further dout, on its last legs. Since A. Lincoln called out his first seventy-five thousand militia, and benignantly advised the rebels to disperse, no prospect never been so good of crushing out the rebellion.

This positively last and merely supplemental requisition for recruits is only twenty-five thousand greater than the original army prepared for suppressing the insurrection in a campaign, "short, sharp, and decisive," which was promised to last, by possibility, longer than ninety days. The Yankees never were deceived by their Government. Every one of its long chain of promises has been realized to the letter.

It is, therefore, a moral as well as mathematical certainty that the rebellion is to go under with the forwarding of this last squad of a hundred thousand reinforcements to Grant. Sherman has taken Atlanta, and thus half the rebellion is extinguished. Grant calls for a little more help to take Richmond and so extinguish the other half—only a hundred thousand men.

Well, the North will supply this last call; the Administration at Washington will raise these reinforcements; they cannot afford to fail in so important a matter; a thousand million of dollars a year to save, and all for a paltry stake; and what are a hundred thousand lives to four thousand millions, or even a twentieth part of the sum? The men will be furnished; but what then? Did the first army of seventy-five thousand men subdue the South?

Did the two millions of men subsequently required accomplish the undertaking? Are we then to fall under the onset of a hundred thousand recruits, inferior in every moral and physical attribute to the hosts that preceded them? Impossible. Richmond not gained. But we have saved our cause heretofore by standing manfully to our duty. The same urged by electing Mr. Lincoln President. E. S. Ward, Secretary, and S. M. Kier, Treasurer. The Board of Directors is composed of some of our most reliable businessmen, and no hazard nothing in saying that the interests of stockholders will be carefully guarded. Let those who have capital to invest, and desire to look at the property, call at the warehouse of H. McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne Way. tf

Go to Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street, when you wish to procure anything that can be possibly kept in a first-class drug store. His stock is the most extensive and varied in the city, and every article that goes out of his establishment is guaranteed to be of the best quality. His store is also the north-west corner of Water and Short streets, having a front on Water street thirty feet, and running back preserving the same width, toward Front street, ninety feet.

The improvements are a three story brick building, thirty feet by ninety feet, containing Forges, Blowers for same, Screw Cutting Machine, Shafting, &c., &c. The building is completely fire and well arranged for either Warehouse or manufacturing purposes.

Terms: cash. JOHN M. KEELEY,
sept4-tf Trustee.

Will Soon have Water.—The reservoir for the Birmingham Water Works is progressing rapidly, and it will not be very long before the people of that thriving borough will be supplied with hydrant water, a want which they have long felt the need of.

Off for Europe.—Chas. A. Shaeffer, Esq., is about starting on a trip to Europe. He has for a number of years held the position of cashier on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad with credit to himself and advantage to the Company.

All the Dime books at Pittock's, opposite the Post office.

Pocket Knives at Pittock's.

Additional Local on First Page.

CITY NOTICES.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

Edgeworth Seminary opens on Monday, the 19th. Prof. J. Mueller will teach Music and German. Address the Principal, Sewickleyville, Pa. 6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Prof. A. VAN DER NAILLEN, Civil Engineer, will re-open his winter classes on the 1st of October next. Class every evening from 7 to 9, at 81 FIFTH street, over the Allegheny Bank. Private lessons every day from 8 to 4 p. m. Call at the class during class hours, or address the Professor, "Engineer's Office, P. R. W. & C. R. R.," Fifth street. Scholars admitted at any time. sept6-1mw

J. G. WELDON. JOHN KELLY

WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lamps and Lamp Goods,

AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh,

sept8

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR round by the use of
NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME.
Call and

A Southern Prophet—Solemn Warning to Jeff. Davis.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says that as far back as 1862, a man named Beckerdite, who resided at Lawnhill, Miss., began to prophesy on national affairs and the future of the Southern States. He was a man of reputable character, of grave manners, and of profound religious feelings. Conscious that the visions he had to reveal would be very unpopular if made public, he made them known only to influential persons, who now stand ready to corroborate his statements. His visions have had one burden —Southern ruin. The *Bulletin* says:

"On the 27th of March, 1864, he felt impelled to communicate to Jeff. Davis through Hon. J. A. Orr, of Mississippi, the predestined taking of Richmond and utter defeat of the South. The rebel authorities regarded Beckerdite as a dangerous man, whose prophetic words tended to discourage rebel efforts, and they ordered that he should be hung, but he was warned and escaped. His daughter subsequently placed copies of the paper sent to Jeff. Davis in the hands of Capt. Jean, of the Sixty-first United States Infantry (colored), and through him they have been placed in our hands. From the paper sent to Jeff. Davis we make one or two quotations: 'At this writing Richmond is threatened by the armies that will take it, after which it may be called the City of Blood.'

"No memory can be strong enough to retain all the moans of so great a war. He is sufficient that I have given you the great events to prove to you that the whole was laid out by the Master of the Universe, before the sectional conventions of 1860. There will be an implied armistice by the north—a power, believing the rebellion at an end, doing which, God gives you time to consider your welfare. If you repent, humbling yourself in prayers and supplications for His mercy and reinstate yourself in the Union, peace will ensue; but the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi will not, and the vision of 26th of March, 1864, will take place and be fulfilled by three Northern armies crossing in the radius of, and east of Mobile, and prostrating the Confederacy to its ultimate destruction.'

"A curious trait of this Southern prophet is, that he likes the South, dislikes Yankees, is indisposed to condemn slavery, and believes that great evils will ensue to the Union people of the country unless they provide a home for the blacks, and induce them to emigrate to it.

"We would quote further, but Mr. Beckerdite says he does not desire his papers given to the public until the fall of Richmond."

SOUTHWESTERN MILITARY MATTERS.—A late Cairo letter says: Gen. A. J. Smith and his staff, and a portion of his command—the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, arrived here this morning. Reports that any considerable portion of his troops are going to Atlanta, are considered not well founded upon fact. The men supposed to have been destined for above have gone upon an expedition to the White River country. They started on the 2d, and ere this, undoubtedly, have met the enemy and fought him at Duval's Bluff, or Clarendon, or near these places, where the rebels were last heard from in force. The infantry sent to White River were under command of General J. E. Mower, the cavalry under Grierson. The latter crossed the river at Memphis last week and cut across the country. This department will make a good report of itself.

Where Gen. Smith and his men are going I am not informed. But that they have come here for nothing I am slow to believe.

The Reports that Duval's Bluff and Clarendon were in rebel possession, with loss to us of several hundred men, killed, wounded and prisoners, is unconfirmed. It probably came from a small skirmish that took place near Little Rock, on Friday of last week.

A perfect hand, formed of nimbus clouds, in an otherwise cloudless sky, was seen at Biddleford, Maine, on Wednesday night. It appeared in a northwesterly direction, and the fingers pointed eastward towards the zenith.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $15 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5 and up.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $13, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city under the pretense that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $24 to $30 for a double suffer set.

Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. aug20

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c. to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au15-6m

IRON.

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(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jul1

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
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feb13-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. MERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
Ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
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LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Bolier, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se22

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles.
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HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works Corner Hawkins and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 27 Fifth street. se6

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NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Decker's Pianos.
BEST PIANOS IN AMERICA.
se7

WAMELINK & BARE,
No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,
Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal
PIANOS,
Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. Je24

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
Corner of Ross and Diamond streets.
FACULTY—Geo. Woods, L. L. D., President and Professor of Mental Science and Moral Philosophy; Griggs, M. A., Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature; Hon. Henry Williams, LL. D., Prof. of Law; Sylvester Burnham, M. D., Prof. of Mathematics; Geo. F. Barker, B. Ph. M. D., Prof. Natural Science; Dorsey B. Libby, B. A., Principal of Preparatory Department; Rev. R. B. Williams, M. A., Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature; Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, L. L. D., Prof. of Physical Training; Rev. Wm. Jeffrey, Physiology and Hygiene; Alphonse D. Danse, Teacher of the French Language; Rudolph Leonhart, Teacher of the German Language.
The best advantages are offered to students in the Preparatory, Commercial, Collegiate or Scientific course. The next term will commence September 1st. se1-6w

BRANCH OF A. N. YORK HOUSE.
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
Also, Gloucesters' Kashlen Reports.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-2m

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 102 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for CLARK'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are now sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Instruction in the Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se6

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Jewlery, &c., in this city.
OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fourth street.
☞ Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

SHOT GUNS, single and double barrel'd, the only large stock in this city; for sale by JAMES BOWN, se6 136 Wood street.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date or note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays the depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was ever twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent, per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent, per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank at Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

sel-fmdaw

GROCERS.

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruit, and all Farm Products.
Orders filled for all merchandize, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 339 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.
Pittsburgh References—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock & Son & Co. se15-1y

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
96 Water and 101 Front st., Pittsburgh, 61 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. aug8-1y

S. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 97 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au22-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 251, Pittsburgh.
au15-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 3 years old.
10 " Brandy.
80 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Reliance Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
6 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m

CHARLES C. HAILSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au6 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
250,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
200,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 136 and 138 Second street, near Smithfield
Ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....G. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se6

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jn1 Pittsburgh.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 *WOOD STREET,*
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 19 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
No. 19 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.
my2

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my18

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, se6 136 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, C. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 251 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 251 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au15

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest.....JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
863 Broadway.
Authorized Capital, . . $2,000,000.
Cash Capital, ... 1,000,000,
All paid in,
10-40 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cen allowed Bankers.
DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,	GEO. A. FELLOWS,
THOS. A. TYSE, JR.,	SOLOMON L. HULL
GEO. A. WICKS,	C. MINZESHEIMER,
BARN'L L. SOLOMON	J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS.	

We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and them requiring a New York account. jy18-2aw2m

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SIMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
Wood and Third streets.
se14m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive deposits, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
au7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,00, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it at interest, and have the satisfaction of making $4.50 a year interest, payable semi-annually principal payable in three years, or convertible into 7-30 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
jy20 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 35 Market street.

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low, Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street,
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT G. TOOTHS, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Bed, Blast and Superficial Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
feb1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Looks and Supported, Beaded Fastening, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly and to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

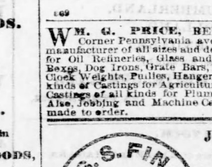
WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 148 Second streets.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET.
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY.
Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Cleek Weights, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.



se12-6m

GROCERIES—
15 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
50 " P. R. do.
13 " Cuba do.
100 bbls. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
200 " A and B Coffee.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 Syrups, assorted brands.
75 " N. O. Molasses.
125 bags Rio Coffee.
25 " Rice.
200 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
250 boxes 8's, 10's, 7's and Navy Tobacco.
10 bbls. Garrett's Snuff.
50 kegs N. C. Soda, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 136 and 138 Second street.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, constantly on hand and for sale by
JAMES BOWN, se6 136 Wood street.

INSURANCE.

EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF THE UNITED STATES.
CENTRAL OFFICE
92 Broadway, New York.

PRESIDENT:
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AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY COUNTY
J. LUDWIG KOETHEN,
71 Grant st., Pittsburgh.

The EQUITABLE has surpassed, in its history, any known Company either in England or America. It will end its 8th year with an accumulation of
One Million Dollars Cash Assetts.
It has issued between
SIX AND SEVEN THOUSAND POLICIES.
It is
PURELY MUTUAL,
DIVIDING ALL ITS PROFITS AMONG THE ASSURED.
☞ For further particulars the public are invited to call on the Company's Agent, as above.
au30-1m-3taw

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,600,000
Annual Income, over	2,000,000
Paid claims by deaths, (30 years) over	7,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.
Referees in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Chas. H. Lane, Wilson Bootes, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac E. Pomeroy, John H. Ewer, Wm. W. Ward, P. H. Paton, J. D. McCord, Wm. S. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. FALL, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Merchandize.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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GEO. B. JONES,	C. HAZEON LOYD,
W. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
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WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, PITTSBURGH.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. ROOK, Secretary.
Captain W. M. DEAN, General Agent.
Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. R. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, JR.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se6-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
R. F. JOHNSTON,	J. GAYLEY JR.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE RINGMAN,
REALEY, PEARSON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER,	de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se8-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

OIL TERRITORY—
For SALE or LEASE, on very favorable terms, situate on Dunkard Creek, Greene county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the celebrated Wyllie Well.
Persons desirous of forming a company or sinking a well will address
W. H. BAILEY, or
A. E. MEASON,
se15-2w Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the well known hotel stand, "WHITE HOUSE," in Perrysville, Ohio. It has a large, large frame house with 18 rooms; large stabling and wagon sheds; 2 wells of water and two springs on the place; a good orchard of 100 trees of prime fruit; brick tenant house and large cistern on the place, in tract about 2 acres. For further information apply to J. F. LEATING, on the premises, or
se14-1w WM. RAY, Ross tp., Allegh'y Co., Pa.

HANDSOME BUILDING SITE and LOT of 13 ACRES, on the east side of Boundary street, in Peebles township.
I am authorized to offer for sale the above described property on favorable terms—the location is very convenient to the Passenger Railroad—about one-eighth of a mile—and is a delightful and improving neighborhood, free from the dust and smoke of the cities, and affording a commanding view of the most beautiful scenery. A good and strong Spring on the property, convenient to the site for building, affords an abundant supply of pure and soft water. The ground is just sufficiently rolling to afford opportunity for easy drainage and good exposures for fruit, grapes, &c. The soil is good.
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent
se14 59 Fourth street, (Bank's Building.)

$1,500 WILL PURCHASE a neat COUNTRY SEAT containing 10½ acres, situate 4 miles from the city, on Chartiers creek. A stone dwelling, some fruit, a good spring; the land is rich, being used as a market garden for years. Apply to [se13] B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE—
165 feet 6 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
175 feet 3 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
2 3 in. Cast Iron Elbows.
Enquire at
se16-tf No. 11 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE,
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 8 tons, also one weighing about 2½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. Situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 97 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad property, containing 27 acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river front, and plenty of water and railroad in the rear, and Saw Mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided into two lots. For terms, &c., apply to
MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. G. AUGHINBAUGH,
au24-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DESIRABLE locations for country seats around East Liberty is now offered for sale, fronting on Highland Avenue 200 feet, and extending back 220 feet, more or less, situate near the residence of Alex. Bradley, Esq., and others, and is susceptible of the finest improvement. There is on the place a two story brick house, spring house, barn, &c., all in good order; also, a fine orchard of young trees, mostly bearing. This property, if desired, will be divided into two or four sections, to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
au8 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late GEORGE ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land, well timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and in fact consists of as much of the whole as is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my11tf Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

FINE BRANDY.—25 cases Cognac "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by JAMES BOWN & RICKETSON,
jy16 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

Par	Val	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	—	73¼	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	69	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	69¼	" 5
50	Allegheny	—	—	67	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	66	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	60	" 4
50	M & M	—	—	—	$3.75
10	First National	110	—	—	
100	Second National	110	—	108	
100	Third National	—	—	—	
100	Fourth National	110	—	—	
100	First National, Al'y	—	—	110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	49¼	" 4 % ct.
	INSURANCE				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
42	Western	—	—	53¾	May 2.50
32	Monongahela	—	34	32	$2.00
50	Eureka	—	80½	—	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	—	34	34¾	$4.00
25	Allegheny	—	—	27	$3.00
50	People's	—	28	28¾	$4.00
50	Penna	—	92½	—	
	RAILROADS				
25	Monongahela	—	—	23½	5 % ct.
25	St. Clair Street	—	—	43½	5 % ct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	51¾	5 % ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	35	$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	11	—
50	Penna. Central	—	—	73¾	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	107	—
100	Cleveland	—	—	109¾	—
50	Connellsville	—	—	12¾	—
50	do (interest)	11¾	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	—	—	10¾	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	—
80	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
34	Birmingham	—	—	41¼	—
50	Citizens	—	—	95	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	28¾	$2 50
25	Allegheny	24½	—	—	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	21¾	5 % ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lycoco	—	30	—	12 % ct.
10	North American	—	27½	—	—
10	Dalzell	9	13	11¾	1 % ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts	—	—	12½	2 % ct.
100	Columbia	—	—	100	5 % ct.
5	Iron City	—	1¾	—	—
1	Horse Neck	—	—	1¾	—
1	Stella	—	—	1	—
5	Federal	—	—	1¾	—
20	Acme	—	15	—	—
5	Whitney Creek	—	—	2¾	—
1	Story	—	1¾	—	—
5	Fleming & Blood farm	—	—	4¼	2 % ct.
10	Olmstead	—	4	—	—
10	Rynd farm	—	9	—	—
10	Phenix	—	6	—	—
	Philip	—	—	—	6½
	Ohio Valley	—	—	2	—
	El Dorado	—	—	3	—
	Cherry Run Central	—	—	—	—
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
60	Pitts. & Greens. Turn. stock	—	—	—	11¼
50	Monga'ela Navig'n	—	—	45	$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	—	82
	do Scrip 6's	—	—	—	80
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	—	79
	do 5's	—	—	—	97
	Allegheny City 6's	—	—	—	103
	do 6's	—	—	—	100
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	—	103
	do 2d mortg	—	—	—	100
	Connville R. R. 6's	—	—	—	83
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	—	75
	Am. Co. Bounty 6's	—	—	—	104¼
	Pitt'gh. Bounty 6's	—	—	—	99

THURSDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

The Columbia Oil Company announces its customary monthly dividend, which is now five per cent., an advance of one per cent. over last month.

—Dalzell is depressed, owing to the reductions in the price of oil and the rumor that its dividend will be only the customary one per cent., instead of two or even three, which was with some confidence predicted. We hear of sales to-day at 11½, but the inquiry is small for this as well as other oil stocks, and it is expected that prices will recede in correspondence with gold and the price of oil.

—We learn that the Stock Board have so far completed its organization as to have the list of stocks, which they propose calling, nearly ready, and we may expect soon to have a daily report of sales, and of "offering" and "asking" prices of all stocks worthy of being quoted in this market. This will be very desirable, and keep fresh the prices of our various securities. The delay in perfecting their arrangements is evidence of the care and caution which are being exercised, and we have no doubt that the institution will be permanent and satisfactory. It is in the hands of gentlemen who fully appreciate the difficulties attending such organizations in this city, and who are determined to give the enterprise a fair beginning.

—The sale of stocks at McClelland's auction, last evening, was the largest of the season, and was largely attended. The prices obtained were good, considering the general depression, and instead of declining, as additional lots were offered, they advanced in several cases. Following is the list:

6	Shares M. & M. Bank	$61 00
25	do Dazell Oil	12 25
200	do Fleming & Blood Oil	4 50
200	do do do	4 62½
250	do do do	4 75
100	do Phillips	7 00
100	do Eldorado	2 87½
500	do Federal	1 75
50	do Horse Neck	1 87½
25	do do do	1 87½
50	do do do	2 00
200	do Cherry Run	1 00
⅛	do Merchants	92 50
⅛	do do	92 50
400	do Stella	1 25
100	do Ohio Valley	0 90
50	do Hemlock	4 25

—In New York, according to yesterday's *Tribune*, Stocks were quite irregular. The assault on the market by the bears was renewed this morning, and for a short time prices were quite weak. The market has been largely over-sold upon the theory that the loan would create a pressure, under which stocks would be slaughtered without stint. A good many stocks have been frightened out of weak hands, but the money pressure has not been realized. On the other hand, the decline has brought new buyers of railway shares for investment into the street, and given more impulse to speculation. The September earnings of the roads are very large, and but for the rain which prevented certain classes of freight from being safely handled, would have been still larger. Comparatively, railway property is the safest investment offering, and those who argue that it is to fall in proportion to gold, will discover their mistake at no distant day.

—Money has been active, but at 7 ₰ cent. on call the supply is ample. The payments on account of the new loan have thus far no effect upon rates, and in the opinion of bankers generally will have none. The 5 ₰ cent. coupon notes are not enough in request to bring par and interest, and parties expect a full commission from the face of the notes when buying them. The money from the loan will go largely to the army, where it will be speedily disbursed, and in a short time diffused throughout the North. It will speedily pay an extended credit of small debts, be used in purchasing commodities, and soon find its way back to the commercial centers."

—The *Herald* states that there will be a light commercial demand for gold for some months to come; for our imports are diminishing, and are likely to remain at a low ebb, compared with the returns of the past year, for no short period to come, while the exports of United States bonds to Europe will no doubt increase, and dispense with an equivalent amount of exchange. The tendency of gold will, therefore, be downward, but not, perhaps, till after this week in any considerable degree; for the gold market has been a little oversold, and the purchases on account of the street will be sufficient to maintain it for a few days at nearly the present quotations. The decline of the last few days, following upon that of the previous fortnight, has had a tendency to make hoarders of coin disgorge it; and the more instances of this kind that occur the more quickly is gold in its relation to the currency likely to assume a healthy tone.

—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad during the month of August last compared with the same period of last year:

	1864.	1863.	Increase.
From Freights	$ 426,245 04	$ 247,484 85	$ 178,808 19
" Passenger	139,557 32	146,017 85	12,515 47
" Express Matter	8,200 00	3,308 75	1,891 25
" Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00	
" Rent Railway	7,083 33	7,083 33	
" Miscellaneous	3,218 75	1,406 92	1,806 78
Total	660,102 44	407,076 75	202,025 69
Earnings from Jan. to May 31	4,127,343 97	3,209,669 05	917,874 92

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sept. 14.

Sales of leaf Tobacco at Sodman's warehouse were as follows: 45 hhds and 30 boxes, viz: 25 hhds Mason County and 20 hhds Virginia—3 at $6 50@7 25; 2 at $8 00@8 50; 1 at $9; 3 at $11 00@12 50; 1 at $15 50; 1 at $17 25; 1 at $20 00; 1 at $22 00; 1 at $25 00; 1 at $24 50—19 hhds Mason Leaf at 40c round; 20 hhds West Virginia: 50 boxes Ohio Seed Leaf—1 at $10 00; 2 at $11 00@12 25; 3 at 13 00@14 25; 3 at $15 00@18 25; 1 at $19 50; 1 at 18 00@19 00; 1 at $20 50, 1 at 18 50; 1 at $20 00, 1 at 28 50; 1 at $30 25; 1 at $22 50, and 20 cases Ohio Seed Leaf, ranging from $6 50 to $25 00. Receipts moderate.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

September 15.

The market was active at full prices. Sales were small, comprising 55 hhds, as follows: 1 stems at $4 50, 2 greenings at 10@10.25, 9 factory do at 11@12, 7 at 12.75@14.50, 4 common shipping leaf at 16.50@21, 11 medium do at 22.50@27.50, 18 good do at 28.50@34, 8 common manufacturing leaf at 35, and 1 fine do at 68 per 100 ℔. 5 boxes were also sold at 8.70@9 per 100 ℔s. Bids on 13 hhds were rejected.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Tuesday, September 16, 1864.

Business was not active, dealers take hold very sparingly. The weather was changeable with occasional showers, our rivers are falling. There is, however, sufficient water for all ordinary purposes. On the landing we noticed a fair amount of activity among the steamers. The onward left for Cincinnati with a fair trip, she was followed by the Marmora and Ohio Valley, both light, they preferred going that way to waiting for their turn. The Julia will be found at the landing this morning, she will return to Zanesville at 4 P. M., on Saturday. The Maggie Hays being unavoidably detained will leave this day for St. Louis. She will be followed by the Armenia on Saturday. The new packet "Anna" is announced for Cincinnati on Saturday. The pretty steamer Guidon is the regular packet for Cincinnati on Saturday. Capt. Woodburn's new steamer, J. S. Hall, will leave for St. Pal on Saturday. Among the sales we note as follows:

GRAIN—The market since our last has presented no particular change. The demand was moderate and so were the sales. The fact is, since the disruption in the gold market buyers do not manifest the same disposition to operate. Wheat—was in moderate demand; sales of Red in a small way at $2 00@2 04; White at $2 10@2 12. Corn—Was not much fancied; sales of 600 bushels at $1 50 on track; 200 bushels from store at $1 55. Barley—Was steady at $200 with sales. Oats —Was neglected, buyers and sellers were apart in their views. Rye—Was nominal, without sales.

LARD—The market was steady with a fair demand; we note sales of 10 tierces at 24½@25c. The bulk of the sales were at 24½.

OILS—Particularly lard oil, was firm, with a good local inquiry. Sales—20 bbls No. 1 at $1 85, and 5 bbls No. 2 at $1 75.

PEACHES—The Market was firm, with a good inquiry. Sales—210 bushels at $3 50@4.

MESS PORK—The demand was limited, holders were demanding $42 50@43 per bbl.

FLOUR—The Market was inactive. The demand was entirely local, and for local purposes. The rates have undergone no change for some time; good brands were the only ones that attracted any attention. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the principle portion of the receipts pass directly on to the east by rail. The rates were unchanged. Extra, $10@10 25; Extra Family, $11@11 25.

SEEDS.—The demand has fallen off. Small parcels of Timothy were disposed of at $5 50@5 75. These figures are above the Eastern rates; other descriptions were dull.

HAY.—The demand exceeds the supply, hence the high rates previously noted has been maintained. Sales of 9 loads at the scales at $36 00@40 00.

RICE—Market steady. Sales 10 bags Rangoon at 8½c.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a fair demand. The current rates were 21@23c, as per quality, with sales of 46 boxes.

LARD—Is unchanged, with sales of 200 bbls at $3 00; delivered, $3 10 per barrel.

BACON—The market was firm, with a good local demand. Among the sales were the following: Sugar Cured Hams—2,000 ℔s at 27c. Sides—1,000 ℔s ribbed at 20½@21c. Plain Hams —7,000 ℔s at 20¾@21c. Shoulders—1,500 ℔s at 19½@19½c.

EGGS—Were scarce, and former prices have been well maintained. Sales of 6 barrels at 21@22c.

BUTTER—Was scarce, with an active inquiry for home use and export. Sales of 10 packages at 40@45c ₰ ℔.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 15.

The market during this week was active, and the sales were larger than the previous week. Prices were a shade higher. The receipts were larger than for some weeks past. Hogs were scarce, and the demand was in advance of the supply, while prices ruled high. The shipments East were large. Sheep scarce, and the receipts show a large falling off, as compared with the previous week. The sales we record below:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

M. Sheeler, sold 49 head at $7 87.
M. Sheeler, sold 18 head at $7.
Myers & Bro, bought 500 head at $5@6 40.
Myers & Bro, sold 104 head at $5@7 40.
W. Rice, sold 49 head at $7@7 62.
W. Rice, sold 33 head at $7 25.
W. Rice, sold 59 head at $5 60.
W. Fuller, 43 head at $7 50.

SALES OF CATTLE PER HEAD.

M. Shaler, bought 35 head at $78.
W. Rice, bought 45 head at $46.
W. Rice, bought 21 head at $40.

SALES OF HOGS, PER CWT.

M. Sheeler bought 400 head at $12 45.
M. Sheeler " 367 " 12 20.
Gilchrist & Co. bought 400 head at $12.

SALES OF SHEEP, PER CWT.

H. Doyle sold 170 head at $6 85.

The official account of the receipts were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Cattle	2,420	3,017
Sheep	5,721	2,479
Mules	563	110
Hogs	5,587	8,916
Horses	171	128

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Sept. 15, 1864.

The supply of cattle was large on Monday, and there was a good demand. Prices ruled steadily, with last weeks rates fully sustained. We note the following sales:

E Marks sold 70 head at 5½@7c.
Marks and Greenwald sold 129 head, 5½@7c.
E. Whitley sold 20 head, 4@6c.
S Dalson sold 65 head, $6 86@6 90.
Greenwald & Rohn sold 100 head, 4@7½c.
Myers & Bro sold 50 head, at 6@6c.
Sheridan & Co sold 29 head, 6@6c.
Crouse & Co sold 18 head at $4 00@6 00.
Cruns sold 9 head at 6 00@7 00.
Murrick & Dowd sold 100 head at $5 50@7 50.
Jas McAllister sold 33 head at $4 50@7 00.
Wm Rice & Co sold 25 head at $4 00@7 00.
J Bredman sold 10 head at $4 50@6 00.
Sloan sold 30 head at $5 50@6 50.

SHEEP—In good demand, and firm, with limited receipts and short supply. Small sales good to prime, at 5@6 50 ₰ ℔.

HOGS—There was but a limited supply in market, and the retail demand good, although prices were held irregularly heavy are selling at $12 00@13 00 per 100 ℔s, gross.

Boston Oil Market.

September 12.

OIL—Linseed is dull. Small sales at $1 62 ₰ gallon, cash. Lard Oil is very firm and prices are again higher. No. 1 is now held at $2, and No. 2 at $1 90 ₰ gallon. Red Oil is scarce and in demand at $1 55 for distilled, and $1 50 for saponified, ₰ gallon. Fish Oil is selling at $1 45 ₰ bbl for Straits, $42 ₰ bbl for Banks, and $1 40 ₰ gallon for Shore and Bay. Sperm is steady; sales of crude at $2 30; refined, $2 50 ₰ gallon. Whale is without change; sales of crude at $1 55; refined $1 70 ₰ gallon. Newton Oil Co.'s Sperm Lubricating Oil in steady demand at $1 50 ₰ gallon, cash.

Petroleum has fluctuated considerably during the week in the principal shipping markets on account of its sympathy with the rates of exchange. The export demand has materially fallen off, and the refined article, in bond, has been held hard and heavy, with considerable accumulation in warehouse. The transactions have been principally in crude for investment and immediate delivery, and the rates for all descriptions have been barely sustained. We note sales of crude at 55c; refined at 85c, in bond; 92 @96c ₰ gallon, duty paid, upto $1@1 05 for Kerosene. Naptha selling at 59@65c ₰ gallon.

Paris Wool Market.

It appears from official returns that the importation of wool into France is far from keeping pace with the exportation of woolen stuffs. For example, the wool imported into France during the first six months of the present year is valued at only $9,500,000f., while the woollen cloth exported during the same period is valued at 161,000,000f. The price of wool continues to be well maintained. Accounts from Havre state that although the demand for wool was little at the beginning of the week the sales were more brisk towards the end. There were 111 bags of La Plata wool, unwashed, sold at from 1f. 6c. to 1f. 87½c. the kilogramme.

The price of wool is well kept up in Marseilles. A ship laden with Persian wool and another from Syria arrived last week. Two hundred bags of fine wool from Aleppo were sold at 200f., 200 bags of second quality at 162f. 80c., and 600 bags from Algiers, unwashed, at from 102f. to 162f. 50c. the 50 kilogrammes, with the usual discount. One thousand hides imported from Oran, in Algeria, weighing 5 kilogrammes each, were sold at 77f. 50c., and 500 Bedouin hides, weighing 5½ kilogrammes, at 82f. 50c., with discount at 5 per cent.

Boston Statements of Gunny Bags and Cloths.

[Compiled from Jos. B. Glover & Co.'s Circular of Sept. 1, 1864.]

Arrival at this port since Jan. 1, 1864, 888 bales cloth, 4,565 do bags.

In stock on hand Sept. 1, 1864, 35,000 bales cloth, 8,970 do bags.

On the way from Calcutta same date—bales cloth, 3,441 do bags.

Total supply of the United States (including all on the way) same date 68,414 bales cloth, 28,434 do bags.

Sales during August—5,000 bales cloth, at 19½ @22½c, duty paid. 3,000 bales bags at 34½@39½c.

Gunny Cloth—The demand was very active during the first part of August, with large sales at advancing prices. The market is now very quiet at 22@21½c for standard weights.

Gunny Bags—Have been quite active during the past month, but near the close prices have receded from the highest point. We quote heavy weights at 38@38½c.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

September 14.

The demand for this staple is less active, and the market is dull and prices nominally at $67 @73 ₰ ton for the three numbers of Anthracite pig metal, cash, and the offerings light, most makers being sold up. Nothing doing in Scotch Pig, Blooms or Boiler Iron to alter prices. For manufactured Iron the demand has fallen off, but prices are unchanged and the mills generally well off for orders.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

September 14.

The stock of Pig is light; but the demand has been moderate, and prices are unchanged. We quote hot blast Pig at $80 and cold blast at $85, our remains firm at $55@60 for common and charcoal, and Horse-shoe at 15@15½c.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

September 14.

Oils are quiet, with a small business to note in Fish and Lard Oil at former rates. Linseed Oil is dull, and selling as wanted at $1 65@1 68. For Petroleum the demand has fallen off, and prices are unsettled and lower, ranging at 45@ 47c. for crude; 75c. for bonded, and 80@85c. for refined, and little or none selling.

Philadelphia Seed Market.

September 14.

There is not much Cloverseed offering, and the dealers are buying at $13@14 ₰ bushel. Timothy is in good demand, and some 600 bushels sold at 3@3 60 ₰ bushel, mostly at 3@3 25@3 60 for prime. Flaxseed is arriving and selling in lots at $3 70 ₰ bushel.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

September 12.

Cotton—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 3d inst., thus speaks of the condition of the cotton market in that city: In cotton there is no stock offering. There are 400 bales composing one lot; 200 bales another, and about 500 more in a third, which are expected, and have been expected, to be placed on the market for sale for three or four days past. These, with some three or four hundred bales which are not talked of, are all the cotton expected to be available for some time. Some of the prize cotton may be released. The receipts to-day at the regular Vicksburg and Natchez packets were only six bales and a wagon load of sacks, and twenty-five bales received by another steamer. The high quotations from New York of the 24th, say $1 90, meets with nothing to respond to excepting the quantity here alluded to. We need no more than that to show that the destruction of the crop in Lower Louisiana is complete. It was confidently believed thirty days ago that five hundred bales of new crop would have been received from Louisiana plantation during the month of August. We received only ten bales and four bags, and two bales of these were from Mississippi.

Boston Coffee Market.

September 12.

The market has been very quiet, and buyers are disinclined to operate, owing to the unsettled condition of gold and exchange. There have been sales of small lots of St. Domingo common for export at 23c ₰ ℔, in bond, and of Cape, for consumption, at 45½@46, duty paid. Java is held at 55c. cash.

The stock of Coffee in first hands Sept. 1, as made up by Hall, Hildreth & Co., brokers, was as follows:

		1864.	1863.
St. Domingo	bags,	1,951	829
do Cape	"	668	829
Rio	"	184	—
African	"	163	—
Java	"	—	150
Singapore	"	5,150	—
Bahala	"	713	—
Bombay	"	76	—
Manilla	"	138	—
African	pockets,		70
Java	"	1,000	—
Total packages		10,004	3,169

Cincinnati Coal Market.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.

Notwithstanding that there is a good coal-boat stage of water in the Ohio river, the strike among the coal miners of Pennsylvania, which still continues, makes holders firm and rather unwilling to sell. This keeps up prices rather beyond what had been expected, and the market must be quoted decidedly firm at 22c for the best grades, afloat, and 30@32c, delivered to consumers.

Cincinnati Soap and Candle Market.

September 14.

The demand for all articles has been light, but the manufacturers are firm at very full prices. We continue our last quotations:

Star Candles, full weight, ₰ ℔	30½
do 14 oz.	30½
do 12 oz.	26½
Tallow Candles, pressed	23½
Soap, German	17
do extra	17½

Philadelphia Fish Market.

Sept. 14.

The market is active, with sales of about 1,000 barrels mackerel to note, mostly on terms kept private, including 500 barrels medium 3s at $11 per barrel. Store prices are unchanged and the demand moderate. Nothing doing in herring, and no stock here. Dry cod ranges at $8 50@9 the 100 pounds. A sale of 600 quintals was made, to arrive, on terms we did not learn.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER MARMORA—Clarke & Co 260 sacks wheat, 100 bbls oil, 48 hhds tobacco, 2 bbls, 1 trunk, and 800 bxs starch; Schomaker & Long, 50 do; J Reppert, 1 bbl; Jno Floyd & Co, 20 bxs tobacco; G A Martin, 9 sks feathers; Jno Beyl, 6 hhds tobacco; J Murphey, 5 do; O Donohon box do; Jno Hays 1 case do; H Oyer, 8 pkgs; E H Myers & Co, 6 hhds tobacco; Jno Taylor, 5 do; Weyman & Son, 5 hhds and 1 box do; M Marsh, 1 hhd do; G W Smith, 63 empty bbls; Owner 8 bbls hemp; Hays & Stewart, 40 rolls leather S Harbaugh, 177 dry hides, 87 green do, F Sellers & Co, 100 bxs candles; R E Sellers & Co, 14 do; E H Myers & Co 40 bbls oil; R T Kennedy & Bro, 407 sks wheat; Owner, 2 pkgs; Clarke & Co, 158 bbls flour, and 20 bbls whisky.

Wheeling.

PER REVENUE—Clark & Co, 93 hhds tobacco, 55 sacks wool; Fleming & Co, 4 bbls eggs, 4 kgs rags; A Cordell, 46 flour bbls; J Young, 1 tub cheese; Schomaker & Long 5 tcs lard.

PER LIZZIE MARTIN—Wm Heburn, 35 bales hay; Spencer & McKay, 124 sks barley; Frank Van Gorder, 6 bbls potatoes; Clark & Co., 28 hhds earthen ware.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.

R. Robinson, 15 boxes soap; R Dalzell, 10 do do; McDonald & A, 20 do do; Haworth, 12 do do; A Riddle, 27 do do; M W Rankin, 24 do do; Lambert & S, 35 do do; J Ross, 10 do do; P Kinzer, 9 do do; D Wallace, 120 sks oats; J Rhodes, 225 do do; Barbour, 1 car do do; Spencer & McK, 168 do do; McCullough S & Co, 83 sks rags; E H Myers, 2 cases; 5 boxes soap; McCullough S & Co, 15 do do, 25 do candles; De Lange & Co, 217 g hides; S Lindsay & Co, 200 bbls flour; J Mullin, 1 car scrap iron.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—Hussey & Co, 440 pieces copper; S B Floyd & Co, 121 bgs corn; Schomaker & Long, 63 do; Hays & Son, 12 rolls leather; J Kirkpatrick & Bro, 11 rolls mustard; J T Coburn, 11 bbls flour; Moffatt & Oldham, 1 car bbls flour, 200 bbls cheese, 200 bags barley; J Milliken, 57 bdls chairs, 3 dozen rockers; Housebeck & Bro, 57 bdls chairs, Hadley & Co, 38 do do; J Whitney, 11 & Co, 27 bdls bows, 22 bdls felloes; L H Voigt, 21 bxs cheese; W P Beck & Co, 40 do do.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—O. & B. Martin, 1 car of iron; W. P. Beck & Co, 70 bbls salt; Lucesco Oil Co, 5 bbls benzine; J & W. Fairly, 24 bgs oats; O. & B. Martin, 19 bals iron; Jas. Hawkins, 11 bbls eggs.

New York Grocery Market.

SEPTEMBER 12.

COFFEE.—The market is quiet, and the following quotations are more or less nominal. We quote:

Rio, Prime	4 months —	@ 47
Rio, Good	—	@ 46½
Rio, Fair	—	@ 46
Rio, Ordinary	45	@ 45½
Rio, Fair to good cargoes	45	@ 46
Java, Mats and Bags	56	@ 58
Maracaibo	46	@ 47
Laguayra	45	@ 47
St. Domingo	cash	@ 42

Stock of Rio and Santos on the 13th of September, 1864 ..... bags 121,361
Stock of Java ..... Mats, 14,257
Stock of Java ..... Gov. bags, 570—14,807
Stock of Bahia ..... bags 8,216
Stock of Maracaibo 14,436
Stock of Laguayra 2,524
Stock of St. Domingo 4,344
Stock of other descriptions 9,591
Total 183,279

SUGAR—Is heavy, with only a limited business doing. Sales since our last 300 hhds, at 20¼c. for Cuba; 14c. for Melado, and 400 boxes Havana on private terms.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged.

Boston Tea Market.

The market has been very quiet but without change. Oolongs are held at 25@31 for fair to good. Sales unimportant. Souchongs we quote at 90@100c for broken leaf and common; in bond a fair demand at 55@60c. Uncolored Japans are held at $1 @@1 45. In Greens we do not learn of any transactions.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth
Hayard	Peebles	Monon. city
Marmora	Whitaker	Cincinnati
Julia	Conison	Zanesville
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth
Hayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Revenue	Muhleman	Wheeling
Lizzie Martin	Laughlin	do
Marmora	Whitaker	Cincinnati
Julia	Meilon	do
Ohio Valley	Johnson	do

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were seven feet ten inches water in the channel and falling. The weather during the day was changeable.

The Cincinnati papers failed to arrive last night, hence we are without our usual River reports.

THE Wheeling packet for to-day is the steamer Minerva, Captain Gorden. She leaves at noon.

THE fine steamer Maggie Hays, Captain Hendrickson's packet, having unavoidably detained, will positively leave this day for Cincinnati and St. Louis.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.—Means, Kyle & Co., have opened a new coal yard at Portsmouth for the accommodation of Steamers. The measure will be given in at 2000 bushels. The yard is in charge of Capt. Wash. Williamson.

THE fine steamer Maggie Hays, Captain Hendrickson's packet, having unavoidably detained, will positively leave this day for Cincinnati and St. Louis.

THE new and splendid passenger steamer "Anna," Capt. J. H. Maratta, will leave for Cincinnati on Saturday. She has just returned from Cincinnati, where she was visited by a large number of steamboat men, who pronounced her one of the best adapted boats ever built. The Captain understands how to get up a first-class packet and to command one afterwards. The first Clerk is Mr. Wm. Maratta, a clever and attentive officer.

THE new and pretty steamer, J. S. Hall, Capt. John Woodburn, leaves for St. Louis and St. Paul on Saturday. The boat was built under the superintendence of her commander, an officer who has no superior in getting up a money making boat. Among the most successful boats were the Undine, Tahlequa and General Grant. The Pilgrim and the J. S. Hall will soon be able to do their own repuling.

THE OLDEST STEAMER ON THE CLYDE.—On the 17th of August, one of the partners of the Glasgow and Greenock Towing Company was married, and on that occasion all the boats in the harbor were gaily dressed. The steamer Industry, which has now entered the 50th year of her age, carried the flag of the Commodore, being the oldest steamer afloat. The Industry was built in 1814, and was the third steamer built on the Clyde.

WHEELING.

Thursday's *Intelligencer* says:

THE RIVER—The river was falling yesterday slowly, with twelve feet of water in the channel. The weather was clear and cloudy at intervals.

SAINT LOUIS.

Wednesday's *Union* says:

The river is undergoing very little change at this point, and the decline, which is trifling, is mostly more than compensated for by the dry southern winds and very warm weather.

The channel out to Cairo is not improving, the last arrival reporting four feet four inches as the shoalest places. Nearly all the boats bound down are subject to more or less delay by grounding.

We have no improvement to report in either the Upper Mississippi, Missouri, or Illinois, all of which are slowly receding.

There is three feet in the Missouri to Leavenworth, twenty inches in the Illinois to Naples, and three feet scant between here and Keokuk.

Business continues moderately brisk at the wharf, and nearly every boat in port is actively engaged. The receipts were rather slim yesterday, but that might be expected after so many arrivals the day before.

The Wananita, from the Ohio, is a very pretty sternwheel boat, very light draught, handsomely furnished, and an exceedingly fast runner. Captain Shuman is in command, with Captain H. H. Devinney in the clerk's office, both gentlemen well and favorably known in this section. She will probably return to Pittsburgh, leaving to-morrow, which will be an excellent opportunity for both shippers and passengers to take a trip on the Ohio.

Capt. Ben Johnson's new steamer, Adam Jacobs, was at the wharf yesterday, loading for Memphis, and will leave this evening without fail. We have already published a full description of her, and have only to add that she is a very fine boat, and worthy of all that has been said about her. She is in command of Captain Blake, a veteran boatman and a popular officer, while Mr. Isaacs, a very efficient clerk, presides in the office.

A heavy wind and rain storm visited New Orleans on the evening of the 1st, which is thus described in the *Picayune* of the 2d:

"Two steamers in the river, one of which was a gunboat, deserted their anchorage, and came plunging in upon the levee, but received no harm beyond the scare. Two rowboats essaying a passage across the river, were capsized, and though efforts were promptly made to save the three men who were in them, but one of them was rescued. The White Cloud was struck by the black cloud, but made her berth at the levee safely, thanks to the good navigation and skill of her officers. The Henry Chouteau, which the other day escaped shot-free from the guerrillas, was blown about by the tempest somewhat, but suffered no material injury. A house was blown down at the corner of Canal and Bienville streets, and was smashed into Smithereens. It so chanced that a fire alarm box was attached to this house, and of course there was quite a commotion at the telegraph office, where, for awhile, work was necessarily suspended. There were other slight and frail buildings used up, in a greater or less degree, but making a trifling aggregate of loss. Among the casualties should be mentioned the drowning of a boy, (Overfank,) who was unfortunately blown into the river from one of thes up-town wharves and drowned.

The *Democrat* says:

It is likely that the America will reload for the Ohio, of the Tennessee, or take cargo to Cairo for a New Orleans boat.

The officers of the Bertha were, last evening, inclined to put out shingle for Pittsburgh.

The Liberty Pearce has a large amount of freight, to be reshipped on the Arthur at Cairo.

The Tacony is a new boat, and her hull was built at Paducah.

Among the boats due are the White Cloud, Empress, Bertram, Louisa, Stephen Decatur, Aurora, Iatan, Silver Spray, Roanoke, and Bon Accord.

The Caroline left Louisville for St. Louis on Monday morning.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washing'n	Sept 17	New York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Sept 19	New York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept 21	New York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept 22	New York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept 24	New York	Liverpool
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept 26	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Oct 1	New York	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct 8	New York	Southampton
Virginia	Oct 8	New York	Liverpool
Washington	Oct 12	New York	Havre
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
Erin	Oct 22	New York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	Sept 6	Liverpool	Halifax
City of London	Sept 7	Liverpool	New York
Persia	Sept 10	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	Sept 13	Liverpool	New York
Bremen	Sept 14	Southampton	New York
Asia	Sept 17	Liverpool	Boston
China	Sept 24	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	Sept 28	Southampton	New York
America	Oct 15	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct 28	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov 22	Southampton	New York

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Roanoke	Sept 19	New York	N. Orleans
Morning Star	Sept 24	New York	N. Orleans

RIVER PACKETS,

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Wheeling and Parkersburg.

ON THIS DAY, September 16, at 4 p.m. The fine light draught passenger steamer ARGOL, JOHN MILLER, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.

**Regular Pittsburgh and